PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,696.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
6th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CORFU	6810		
26th "	HIMALAYA	7951	MOOLTAN	9251
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6826		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	9000
28th "	CORFU	6810		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Tilbury and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	563	297	495
Port Said	465	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	576	935	495	778	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	463	704
*Via Genoa in Marseilles receiving Via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	490	809

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 848 and Rs. 761, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Karachi	—	—	—	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	—	Apl. 23	May 19	June 5
C. City of Glasgow	—	May 20	—	—
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 10
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	—	—	—	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	—	—	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 14
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1

A.—First Class passage at steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays.

To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—to one pound of ordinary flour.

Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures.

"Paisley Flour" is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.

BROWN & POLSON makers of

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 19th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 15th Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 16th Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 19th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 24th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
14th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail or THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909,
DUMBEA	5,585	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,265	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barilion	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORRBHR	6,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,393	M. Daboovich	16th May 1909
a PRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,290	B. Reinars	27th Apr, 1909
AUSTRIA	7,888	H. Cobol	29th May 1909

a Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

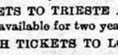
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	14th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	19th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6359	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	31th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ...£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 0	37 11	30
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	58 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	65 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	53 5	44 0	69 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM.
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)		,, 90,402
Annual Income		,, 1,405,950
Assets		,, 9,890,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 900,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one years and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum asserted does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons.	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mugden (Hakden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Syodzu (Fort Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GORDON ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowkie No. 6.

JEWELLED PENDANTS
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15.

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without an equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, diseases of digestion, defective memory, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it removes the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO."

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Take particular notice that every genuine bottle of Vetarzo Blood Medicine is stamped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHAN

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED by the 30th April 1909, for admission to the Central Police Training School at Nasik, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-52 Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th April, 1908.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplande Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1909, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. R. M. Nissim, as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd April, to the 8th May, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1909.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1909, at 3-15 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1908.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. R. M. Nissim as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd April to the 8th May, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1909.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1909, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
A. G. DOVEY, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

NOTICE.

TO all concerned, MY WIFE, PANSY MILLICENT LUCIE, having left my protection without my permission.

This is to give notice that I will not be held responsible for any DEBTS whatever, contracted by her.

B. HOWARD.

BYCULLA, 12TH APRIL 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE MUNICIPAL WARD "B."

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 5,907 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7364, 7363 (2) and 7363 (3).

On or towards the East by a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7363 (1).

On or towards the South by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7363 (1) and 7357.

On or towards the West by portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7356 and 7355.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

CHUNAM KILN ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of the Section 39 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME for a portion of the Khetwadi Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay for widening Chunam Kiln Road leading from the junction of Girgaum Back Road to the junction of Grant Road.

The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows:—

As to Block A—

(a) On the South:—Portion of Girgaum Back Road.

(b) On the West:—(Proceeding from South to North) portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7362, properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7361, 7310 and 7357, respectively; and portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7363 (1), 7363 (2), 7363 (5), 7864 and 7365, respectively.

(c) On the North:—Portion of Grant Road, and

(d) On the East:—Chunam Kiln Road.

As to Block B.—

(a) On the South:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7396.

(b) On the West:—Portion of Chunam Kiln Road.

(c) On the North:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7367 (2), and

(d) On the East:—Properties bearing New Survey No. 7368.

As to Block C.—

(a) On the South:—Portion of Girgaum Back Road.

(b) On the West:—Portion of Chunam Kiln Road.

(c) On the North:—Portion of Khetwady Main Road, and

(d) On the East:—Portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7387.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 3, dated 12th February 1909) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 14th April to the 27th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
Bombay, 14th April, 1909.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees Sixty and a bonus of Rupees Forty per Share, for the year ended 31st December, 1908, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 19th April, 1909, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th April, 1909, on production of Share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th April, both days inclusive.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LD.
Bombay, 14th April, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
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BEAUTY'S FAVOURITE

KESHRANJAN

Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools the worried brains. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.

Price Re. 1 per bottle Re. 1-5 post free.

WHEN BUYING

See very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women now use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Re. 1-5.

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour or bitter tastes, headache and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KARPURARISHTA—is a great specific for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Tympanitis and distention of the abdomen. It does not produce headache, giddiness, prostration of strength and stupor. Price per phial As. 8; Packing and postage As. 5.

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AND
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MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

GRAND CONCERT.
BY
PARSEE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL, 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Piano Solo .....Polonaise in E.....Weber.
Miss M. S. MEHTA.
Song .....Mary.....T. Richardson.
Mr. RUSTOM J. MODY.
Violin Solo .....Air Varie .....Beriot
Miss A. S. JUSSAWALA.
Song .....Winter love Song .....Lawrence
Miss JEHANGIR.
Mandoline Duet ...A Frangess .....March
The Misses MUGASETH.
Hindustani Song.....
Miss DHUNJIBHOY VAKIL.
Violin Solo.....Masurka.....Hans Sitt op 26
Miss B. P. KAPADIA.
Vocal Duet.....Farjalla Di Sera....Denza.
Lady and Miss JEHANGIR.
One Act Piece ...The Backward Child,
Miss RUSSELL and Miss M. JEHANGIR.
Piano Solo.....Minuet.....Paderewski
Dr. Miss KHAMBATTA.
Seats.—Rs. 3 and 2.

FRIDAY, 16TH. INSTANT.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
BY
THE PARSEE WILSONIANS.
I. SCENES FROM "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
II. "MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE" (A FARCE.)

THE LAST FOUR DAYS
OF THE
FANCY FETE.
SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.
6
MILITARY MASSED BANDS.
1st Gloster Regiment.
123rd Outram's Rifles.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
G. I. P. Volunteers.
Drums and Fifes.
Bugle Band.

MILITARY FREE GYMNASTICS AND VOCAL MUSIC BY BANDS.
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO
WITH
FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!
TORCH-LIGHTS, FIFES, DRUMS, BUGLES and PIPES.

SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY,
The 18th APRIL,
MASSED BANDS—MARCHING OF THE BANDS.
Military "Mouth Organ Band" Playing Songs, Cake Walks and Marches.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.
THE LONDON COMBINATION
OF
SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.
WILL PERFORM
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 19TH AT 9-30 P.M.
6 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LONDON STAR ARTISTS.
MISS RENE DELMAR,
The Handcuff Chain and Lock Performer will free herself from any handcuffs.
PROFESSOR DOBBY,
The World's Steel and Fire King also Human Ostrich.
WARD PARR! VIVIAN ST. CLAIR!!
ZAZEE FAUST!!!
Prof. DOBBY is willing to give £100 if it can be proved that passing the steel through the human body is not genuine.

Seats:—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
BOXING COMPETITION
FOR
HANDSOME SILVER CUP
OPEN TO EVERYONE.
ENTRIES FREE—Close on SUNDAY 6 P.M.
Apply to M. FREDILIS, Watson's Hotel.

LAST DAY! LAST DAY!! LAST DAY!!!
TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN BOMBAY.
MASSED 9 BANDS.
1. Gloster Regiment. 6. B. B. & C. I.
2. 110th Light Infty. 7. Drums and Fifes
3. 116th Mahratta Infty. 8. Bugle Band.
4. 123rd Outram's Rifles. 9. Pipe Band.
5. G. I. P.
ADMISSION TO FETE, Re 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half price.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs S. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 886, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate: Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 14, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 11/16	1/16	
do. Reates	97 3/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8		1/4
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 7/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51 1/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16		2 1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2		Since 1st
do Short London Bills			April.
3 months' sight.	1 2/8		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 5/8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		1/8
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		1/8
do, 7-day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ...Moderate demand.
Futures ... ... Steady.
West Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Strong.
Total Sales 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 15,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·42+15
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 3-15+2-15

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·30	5·30	5·32	5·16	5·30
+13	+13	+13	+14	+13

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·28	5·25	5·24	5·24
+15	+14	+14	+15

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 18,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 15,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May 10·01 unchgd } Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later on bulls unloading.
Do. do. July 10·03 unchgd }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 13-13 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·95—04
Do. do. July 10·15—03
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London—
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 4,250,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 183,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight 12,050,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4 29/32
F. G. Broach	d.	4 31/32
Good Broach	d.	4 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4 31/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 31/32
Good Oomras	d.	4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 30/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 29/32
Fine Bengals	d.	4 3/4
F. G. Bengals	d.	4
Good Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4 29/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 28/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—13 1-4 June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Strong.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,500,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44—April-May—Sellers—Strong.
Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—Nominal—Strong.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian—44—April-May.—Sellers—Strong.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnepore 41—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 45 1-2 April-May—H. A. & D.—Nominal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3 1-2d.—Sellers.

Arrivals :—
" Ehrenfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [14TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Sovs ...	8,370		
Gold Coins ...	8,436	Trieste	Cohen & Fils
Rupees	99		
1 Box Sovs	3,000	Muscat	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Specie ..	.....	Aden	Asst.-Acctt.-General-in-charge Reserve Treasury

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 12th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	42	48,877
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	72	89,395

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened unchanged but steady at 1s. 3 23-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is very little enquiry for Bank remittance and Banks will not buy Credits at under our quotation. To-day being Council Bill day the Banks close early. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 2-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market has remained steady to-day at 93 3-4 for cash and for the settlement. There has not been much done but the tendency of the market is firm. Calcutta market is also firmer and thei quotations have come to a level with ours at 93¼ for ready and a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·12		
1st Settlement	„	93·13		

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar Silver in London was 1-8 up at 23 9-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months, and New York was 1-4 higher at 60 3-8. Locally the market was steadier the rate opening at 60 1-4 ex duty but during the day improving to 60 3-8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	60	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There is an unsettled feeling in the market and prices are liable to sudden changes. In contracts there is little doing, but sellers are more reasonable on the whole, at the close we quote as under.
For ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills. Prices at Colaba were easier, but many holders remain out of the market.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	264	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	252	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	244	May.
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon ...	238	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	234	„
Fine M. G. Ammoti...	234	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	229	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	224	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	229	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	234	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	194½	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	237	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	252	„

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 20,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·30	5·30	5·32	5·25½
unchgd	unchgd	—01	—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·30	5·27	5·24	5·23	5·23
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with only a very moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 11	6	B. T.
April-May ... — ...	„	8 2	6	B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 13	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„	7 8	0	B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	„	7 10	0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little doing but prices are steady as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	44	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	53	8	0
Black Kutni	„	37	8	0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	8	0
Apl.-May	„	6	0	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 10 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
White Delhi, Apl-May ... Rs. 6 3 6 R.T.
White Pessi, 95 per cent. Apl.-May „ 6 6 0 „
Soft Red ready ... — „ 42 0 0 per 82 lbs.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,485 to 1,437½
India	...	74½
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	55

Mills :—

Century	...	270
David	...	432½
Kohinoor	...	740
Manockji Petit	...	3,165
Crescent	...	105

Presses :—
New Mofussil 670

Miscellaneous :—

All India United I. Coy ...	...	13
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...		34¾
Central India Mining ...	...	320 O. D.
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	1,085
Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s lots	...	14½ dis.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co.		15
Treacher and Co	...	635
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Preference	...	149½

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	595
Amritsar-Patti	...	121
Tapti-Valley	...	427½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,251 bales.
Wheat	51,980 cwts.
Linseed	20,897 „
Rapeseed	14,265 „
Gingellyseed	14 „
Poppyseed...	2,792 „
Groundnuts	55 „
Castorseed	6,742 „
Rice	59,287 „
Myrabollams	6,152 „
Cottonseed	9,121 „
Mowraseed...	Nil „
Gram	7,571 „
Joowar	5,988 „
Maize	47 „

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 14th April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 9	£0 5 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£1 9 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 9 0	£0 1 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 1 3	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 7 6	£5 12 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	10s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N. Anantapur			£0 11 0	£0 12 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 8 3	£1 10 6
Burma Ruby Mi...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£5 3 9	£5 8 9
Sangli Mines Ld....	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDRY—April 6, at Bellary, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Baldry, a daughter.
HAMMERSLEY SMITH—April 7, at Rawalpindj, the wife of Mr. R. H. Hammersley-Smith, 14th Lancers, of a daughter.
McCARTHY—April 7, at Mooltan, the wife of F. W. McCarthy, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.
OAKLEY—April 10, at 2, Hastings Park Road, Alipur, the wife of E. J. Oakley, of a daughter.
SWINBURNE-WARD—March 21, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Capt. H. C. Swinburne-Ward, 2nd Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURBIDGE—April 10, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta Alice Florence, wife of Albert Burbidge, East Indian Railway, aged 27 years.
MORTON—April 6, at Dehra Dun, Marion Bridget, wife of H. P. D. Morton, Survey of India, aged 19 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 6-18m., 7-45a. Low water, 1-14m. 0-34a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Kohinoor Mills Company, Home Street, 4 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4·30 p.m.
Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting, Kennedy Sea Face, 6-15 p.m.
Lord Reay lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m.
Fancy Fete, Oval.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "A penny saved is twice earned."—OLD PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21·3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6·2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 16.—Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 4-40 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Morea" with the English mails of the 2nd April due to arrive at 6. a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 7-49m., 8-46a. Low water, 2 10m., 1-56a.
Saturday, April 17.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, Government House, 5-30 p.m. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, 1 Forbes Street, 4 p.m. All India Championship Tournament begins at Bombay. Foundling Home Fancy Bazar Berkeley Building Terrace, 5 to 8 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-3m., 9-37a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-2a.
Sunday, April 18.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-2m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-45m., 3-55a.
Monday, April 19.—Summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences in Bombay. Prize distribution Bai Ruttonbai Panday Memorial School, Residences for Poor Parsis 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-52m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-25m., 4-43a.
Tuesday, April 20.—Fancy Fete on the Oval concludes. Sun rises 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water. 11-38m., 11-42a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-29a.
Wednesday, April 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-23m., Low water, 5-43m., 6-14a.
Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court with costs.

FANCY BAZAR.—A great Fancy Roof Bazar, in aid of the Foundling Home, will be held on the Berkeley Building Terrace on Saturday from 5 to 8 p.m. Admission free. St. Mary's Band will be in attendance.

OFFICE FIRE IN BOMBAY.—A small fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the offices of Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Ltd, Bombay. Fortunately it was noticed before it had had time to reach serious dimensions. Two of the staff snatched "Minimax extinguishers from their position on the walls, and with these quickly extinguished the flames. Possibly a serious disaster was thus averted.

PILGRIMAGE TO BASSEIN FORT.—The annual Pilgrimage to the Bassein Fort in honor of St. Gonsalo Gareia will take place on Sunday the 18th instant under the auspices of the Rev. P. A. Fernandez, Honorary Secretary, Bassein Fort Pilgrimage Committee. A Special train will leave Colaba at 7-5 a. m. and arrive at Bhayndar and Bassein at 8-53 a. m. and 9-7 a. m. respectively. The return Special will leave Bassein Road and Bhayndar at 6-15 p. m. and 6-30 p. m. respectively and arrive at Colaba at 8-2 p. m.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March with Swords and Lance.....Starke
Overture.....Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Dance .....Comique Punch Judy...Bonetti
Selection .....Veronique .....Messager
Valse .....Gold Und Silber.....Lehar
Aria and Coro .....Centerno
Polka .....Resi .....Savertal

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day :—

March..... .....Under the Double Eagle..Wagner
Duet for Cornet and Euphonium Excelsior .....Balfe
Grand Military Tattoo.....Royan
Valse .....The Red Roses .....Lebar
Selection .....Romeo e Giulietta .....Gounod
Polka.....Rum Tum Tum.....Trotere

FANCY FETE.—At the Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomanjee Dinsha Petit Parsee General Hospital, the Bands of the 123rd Outram's Rifles and 110th Mahratta Light Infantry will play from 5-30 to 7-30 p. m. and 9 to 11-30 p. m. A grand Concert will also be given by Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The following is the programme :—

Piano Solo.....Polonaise in E ... .Weber
Miss M. S. Mehta.
Song .....Mary.....Richardson
Mr. Rustom J. Mody.
Violin Solo.....Air Varie .....Bariot
Miss A. S. Jussawala.
Song .....Winter Love Song ....L. Kelli,
Miss Jehangir.
Mandoline Duet. A. Frangera March.
The Misses Mugaseth.
Hindustani Song.
Miss Dhunjibhoy Vakil.
Violin Solo.....Masorka (op. 26) H. Sitt.
Miss B. P. Kapadia.
Vocal Duet.....F. D. Sara .....Dauza.
Lady and Miss Jehangir.
One Act Piece...The Backward Child.
Miss Russell and Miss Jehangir.
Piano Solo.....Paderewski's .....Minuet
Dr. Miss Khambatta.

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Dinner 8 p.m.
Tiffin Lunch 12 noon.
Afternoon Tea 4 p.m.
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Billiard Room.
Ballroom.
Reading Room.
Smoking Room.
Lounge.
Bathing Establishment.
Hairdressing Saloon.
Manicure.
Shampooing.
Massage.
Electric Treatment.
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon.
Ladies' Bathing Establishment.
Ladies' Massage.
Ladies' Electric Treatment.
Ladies' Manicure.
Ladies' Shampooing.
Ladies' Waiting Room.
Ladies' Lounge.
Ladies' Reading Room.
Ladies' Smoking Room.
Ladies' Billiard Room.
Ladies' Ballroom.
Ladies' Table d'Hote Lunch 1 p.m.
Ladies' Dinner 8 p.m.
Ladies' Tiffin Lunch 12 noon.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea 4 p.m.
Ladies' Cuisine Unsurpassed.
Ladies' Wines and Liquors of the Best Brands.
Ladies' Billiard Room.
Ladies' Ballroom.
Ladies' Reading Room.
Ladies' Smoking Room.
Ladies' Lounge.
Ladies' Bathing Establishment.
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon.
Ladies' Manicure.
Ladies' Shampooing.
Ladies' Massage.
Ladies' Electric Treatment

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain G. Gensen, sailed on Wednesday for Bangkok, etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Umzumbi 2,138 tons, Captain A. Mitchell sailed on Wednesday for Hull, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kunzleu, 1,864 tons Captain H. Michelsen arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Port Natal, with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Armand Behic, 3,964 tons, Captain Ginonnet, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Noumea, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Macduff, 1,881 tons, Captain C. H. Burch, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Saigon with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain H. Miles, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Balik Papan with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE P. and O. Company steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain B. W. Snow sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai, via Colombo and intermediate ports, with the China and Australian mail, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mrs. McLechlan and infant, Mr. Balanut, Mr. Kheratram, Mr. Natha Singh, Hon Rai Nikal Chord Bhdr, Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Mr. and Mrs. Lachman Sarut and child, Capt and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Burton, Mr. Sukhluesinha and family, Mr. J. R. and Miss Cuthbert, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Mr. F. A. Baker, Mr. and Mr. F. E. Vaid and 2 children, Mr. A C S Wilkinson, Mr A R Burch, Mr C A Eeles, Mr A Moosabhoy, Mr S H Bridge, Count Schmerin-Schmerinsburg. For Sydney—Mr. Hodgkinson. For Melbourne—Mrs Palmer. For Singapore—Lt H E Large, and Mr K Glen. For Yokohama.—Capt G N Molloy, and Mr Christodoulo. For Hongkong—Col W W Baker, Mr and Mrs P B Shroff, Mr D Kodama, Mr E R Compton, Mr R J Webster, Capt E C Tylden Patterson, and Mr A K Coomaraswamy.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 468 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Damra 762 tons Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with agneral and 6 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons Captain C. Cress will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	Marmogoa	18-4	K Nixon & Co
B Chanda	.....	3951	Ece	.....	Antwerp...23-4 M M & Co
F Yeboshi Maru	..2902	Kon	...	Kobe	21-4 N Y Kaisha
G Naseri	...912	LeMoire	....	Zanzibar	19-4 B & P S N Co
H Ponani	552	Ismail	.....	N F	.....Bo S N Co Ltd
L Courland	760	Ebrahim	.....	N F	...B S N Co Ltd
N Jerseymoor	...2808	Stonehouse	.....	M'chester	...24-4 W & A G & Co
O Worsley Hall	...2238	Jenkins	...	Ant	..18-4 K N & Co
P Torrington	...3619	Thurburn	...	Leith & Ant	.....24-4 W & A G & Co
Q Maritan	1737	Morris & Garston	.....	Avonmouth	21-4 E Latham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	16-4	W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Maucini	.....	Genoa	...15-4 Florio & R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Domenico	.....	Hongkong	....17-4 Florio and R S N Co
5 Hidalgo	2760	Boxhall	...Hull	15-4F	Muir & Co
7 Praga	..2336	Gillhubar	..Trieste	...16-4	A L S N Co
9 Linlenfels	...3525	Kennewey	..K'chi	21-4	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Oceana	...3507	Hide	...S'chai	...28-4	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Moxon	...Bushehr	...15-4	M M & Co
15 Lotusmere	2491	Wilson	.....	Calcutta	.....19-4 Cory Bros & Co

H W P D

Linga .....951 Cutbush .....Karachi .....16-4 M M & Co
Saraswati ..443 Cassam ...G Ports ...15-4 Bo S N Co Ltd
Mahanadi ...547 Ahmed. Mangalore ...16-4 Bo S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Trocas s	Miles	Balik Papan Mar 27
14	Macduff s	Burch	Saigon Mar 31
	Armand Behic s..	Ginon et....	Noumea Mar 4
	Kanzler s	Michelsen	Port Natal Mar 23
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Apl 12

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Delta s	Snow	Shanghai &c
	Umzumbi s	Mitchell	Hull
	Hilda s	Gensen	Bangkok &c
	Strathgarry.....	Stanhope ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—
Steamer Nerbudda-Cross for Karachi.
" Dumra-Moxon for Persian Gulf &c.

The steamer Nowahera for Calcutta &c. began to load on Wednesday.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1 bale cotton Diwakkar and Co., 12 bales wool, K. Balkissandas ; 26 bales wool, J. Moolchand 52 cwts cattle fish, H. Visram.

FOR LONDON.

Jersey Moor s—17,905 cwts cottonseed A Khimjee 50 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—120 bales cotton waste, Harnandrai Bhijnath and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—29 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 699 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 935 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, K Nixon and Co ; 10,300 cwts linseed, 6,026 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—55 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 2,000 cwts mustardseed, 1,000 cwts ajowanseed, 1,000 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Muristan s—64,395 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—2 bales twist, O Ebrahim and Co.
Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales twist, M M Esmbhoy, 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.
Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.
Delta s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND POLICE REFORM.

MR. MICHAEL KENNEDY'S first report, as Inspector-General of Police, on the work of the Department and the men under his care, is a remarkably interesting document. It is something more than a bald report, his paragraphs being full of useful criticism—which, we are glad to see, is supported by the Commissioners of Divisions and accepted by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. It has been argued that the Bombay police are more expensive than those of Bengal by a lakh of rupees per district. In the neighbourhood of the cheap policeman, however, it is possible to throw bombs and slay officials and private citizens. In Bombay it is not. That is a point in our favour. But the Inspector General does not urge it, nor does he claim that his men are all that could be desired of them, or that they are as efficient as he would have them. On the contrary, he admits that they are deteriorating. He clearly indicates the reason. The fault lies with the new system which offers no encouragement to the zealous and able constable. It recognises all constables as equal, promotes them by grades, gives no rewards for meritorious service and thereby handicaps the capable, energetic man by keeping him on a level with one who can succeed in retaining his uniform and baton but no more. All Superintendents—with but one exception—join in the Inspector-General's condemnation of the change and point to it in explanation of the diminished success of the police in the execution of their duty. The Inspector General has been subjected, elsewhere, to gratuitous condemnation for his candid observations on the change. We cannot expect an Inspector-General of Police to be an adept in the language of diplomacy, but there is nothing in his observations which may be described as indecorous, unparliamentary, injudicious or uncalled for. He finds the new system does not work. He says as much and indicates its defects. He would be unfit for his respensible post and undeserving of respect if he had omitted to give Government the opportunity of considering his views.

In commenting on the returns of undetected cases, the Inspector-General remarks that the rank and file of the police, on whom so much of the efficiency of the force, as a whole, depends, have received so serious a set-back, as the result of reorganisation, that until their pay and prospects are materially improved, the right material will not now enlist, and till it does, results are not likely to improve very materially. The want, he adds, is better pay and prospects for constables, the arms and legs of the force and head-constables, the backbone, to attract good material and a sufficiency of reliable sub-inspectors, and inspectors, the brains, selected for good work, with experience of men and the world and practical knowledge of Police work. "I have already," says Mr. Kennedy, "submitted proposals to Government for abolishing the increment, in favour of the graded system for constables and for increasing the pay of head constables and constables. If my proposals, which do not err on the side of liberality, are sanctioned, much of the dissatisfaction and discontent among the force will disappear and the service will be more popular, valuable and efficient." That the changes which have followed reorganisation are distasteful to the rank and file of the force and discouraging to the excellent material which should be enlisted, is self-evident. The Commissioner, Central Division, records the opinion that the reorganisation scheme has greatly affected the prospects of promotion from the ranks to posts beyond those of head constable. The Commissioner, Southern Division, declares that the immediate effect of the new scheme has been to make recruiting difficult and to discourage the men now in the force. The Commissioner in Sind records the fact that it was found impossible, even by accepting recruits of an inferior type, to keep the force up to its admittedly insufficient sanctioned strength. On the strength of the above opinions apart from his own observations, on the new system the Inspector-General would have been justified in condemning it. We do not find that without reason he declares the general efficiency of the force as a whole to have been on the downward grade and that the deterioration was due entirely to the "unfortunate effects of re-organisation introduced; Head constables and constables already in the force have become discouraged and the difficulty has increased. The increment system, most unpopular among the men, unsuited in my opinion to Police and condemned by all Superintendents, merely encourages time-serving and mechanical work and obedience, instead of intelligent effort with a view to success and advancement and reduces the good and the inferior men to one dead level. There was no improvement in the pay of the constables, but their own prospects and those of head constables received a severe set-back, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. Discontent and difficulty in recruiting followed, and these have left their mark on the force and the work of the lower grades on whose honesty, contentment and efficiency so much in all Police work depends."

The Inspector-General's critic told us he awaited with interest the issue of the Government Resolution in review of the report. Why he awaited it at all we can not imagine, seeing that it was circulated exactly a month ago. Anyhow it does not "make mince-meat" either of Mr. Kennedy or his report. In reference to the proportion of undetected crimes the Resolution observes : "This defect may be attributed to the discontent aroused in the lower ranks of the Police by inadequate pay and the unpopular measures of reorganisation to which the Inspector-General has referred." Then again we read ; "The difficulty of recruitment mentioned in the previous year continued throughout 1907. The Governor-in-Council has now under consideration measures for reverting to the graded system among constables and for improving the pay of head constables. These with the all round grant of a local allowance to bring the minimum pay of constables up to Rs. 10 will, it is hoped, remove the causes of discontent which now exist and check the rise in the number of resignations." This we view as a veritable triumph for the Inspector-General. But what other conclusion could His Excellency-in-Council arrived at ? The Commissioner, Northern Division, regarded the necessity for an increase of pay to have been urgent for some time past ; he of the Central Division considered the difficulty of recruiting would be accentuated unless the pay of the lower ranks were brought more into correspondence with what a man can earn in the labour market without the exacting formalities of Government service ; while the Commissioner of the Southern Division urged that the imminence of change had so far been to some extent a hindrance, not a help. No other Resolution than that we reproduce in another column was possible; no other course was open to Government. Instead of being attacked and ridiculed, in the way he has, the Inspector-General is to be congratulated on having diagnosed the case so accurately, the more so because his representations and recommendations have been endorsed and are being acted upon by Government.

EXCISE IN SIND. THE increasing prosperity of the province of Sind is once more reflected in a striking growth of its Excise revenue. The report on the administration of the Excise Department for the financial year 1907-08 discloses an increase, which is the largest on record, and this is the more remarkable as it immediately follows the previous record of 1906-07. Then the revenue improved by Rs. 95,854 ; the year under review has shown a further advance of Rs. 1,97,990 to a total of Rs. 17,63,204. While there must have been many contributory causes to this result, the Assistant Commissioner, who is responsible for the report, has no hesitation in ascribing it principally to the greater prosperity of the people. However, in every instance, the growth of revenue has not been produced by a corresponding increase of consumption. This remark particularly applies to the revenue from intoxicating drugs which reached the high figure of Rs. 3,72,178. At the commencement of the year the duty on charas was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per seer, and the consumption of this drug fell to the extent of 287 seers below the total for the preceding twelve months. From the same cause the revenue from license fees was reduced by nearly five thousand rupees. The increase of sales of country liquor, totalling for the province 32,000 gallons, was general, and at first sight there appears a satisfactory comparison with the decrease on foreign imports of 10,730 gallons. This decrease, however, occurs only in ales and other fermented liquors and only in the Karachi district. There the holders of imported licenses are not required to keep accounts and only retail sales are recorded. Spirits, on the other hand, show an increase of 12,000 gallons, and the Assistant Commissioner remarks that in the Hyderabad district there is a growing tendency on the part of the educated classes to indulge in foreign spirits and malt liquor in preference to country spirits. It should be noted, however, that these figures include imports for the Punjab and other parts of India.

The higher consumption of country liquor was most noticeable in the Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Larkana districts, and for it various causes are assigned. At Karachi the continued expansion of trade and the consequent increase of population are held solely responsible. In Hyderabad it was partly due to the large number of marriages celebrated during the year ; also a rumour, that the introduction of the contract distillery system would put a stop to the manufacture of highly spiced liquors, led to an unusual demand for these "fancy blends" as they are usually termed. The large number of Hindu marriages, together with a rise in the wages of the labouring classes, were the principal factors to be considered at Larkana, while at Sukkur also the increase is said to be due to the advent of the two years of Sangat for Hindus. Turning to the sale of intoxicating drugs an unsatisfactory feature of the report is contained in the statement that the sale of bhang has been stimulated by the cutting of prices by retailers. By the end of the year prices had been reduced as low as half the normal rate. This strongly suggests the desirability of the introduction of a minimum price, or some other measure for the prevention of excessive underselling, and we are glad to see that the Commissioner has the matter under his notice. There was a general increase, amounting in all to 1,829 pounds, in the consumption of opium throughout the province, and this is ascribed to the reduction in the issue rate. The rate of consumption per head of the population accordingly rose from ·24 tolas to ·26 tolas.

THE FIRST PARSI BARONET. EXACTLY half a century elapses to-day since Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the first Parsi Baronet, died on 15th April, 1859, and Bombay may well remember her greatest citizen on this occasion of the jubilee of his death. Very little is required to remind us of his name, for our city possesses to this day many monuments of his far-sighted philanthropy. We possess also his features preserved in marble in a really noble statue, executed in his best style by the famous sculptor of mid-Victorian days, Baron Marochetti. This was the tribute of the inhabitants of Bombay to one who had spent millions for their benefit, and it is pleasing to recollect that this honour was voted to him in his life-time, nearly three years before his death, though when the statue arrived he was no more. Queen Victoria was anxious to see the features of her distinguished Indian subject, as chiselled by the great artist of the day, and she had a private view of the statue before it left England for Bombay. Lady Falkland, who had known Sir Jamsetji very well, as she was the wife of a Governor of Bombay, calls this, in her delightful *Chow-Chow*, "the first instance, for many centuries at all events, of such a tribute being paid by Asiatics to one of their fellow-countrymen." And she was pretty nearly correct, for the people of India at least, whatever may be the case of the rest of Asia, had never before erected a statue to any of their fellow-countrymen. The Governor, Lord Elphinstone, nephew of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who also died in 1859 a few months after Sir Jamsetji, presided at the meeting of Bombay citizens when the statue was resolved upon to be erected in his honour, and in his speech indicated that that was the proper and only form that the memorial could take, for "Sir Jamsetji had anticipated us in every work with which we might seek to connect his name. We have already hospitals, dharamsalas, educational institutions, tanks, causeways and I know not how many other things, intended for the relief and instruction and convenience of the people, called after him." Besides it was a legitimate wish of all that they should seek "to perpetuate among the worthies who have a place in this hall or our public streets, the likeness of a man who has conferred such great benefits upon the community, and who will leave behind him so bright an example of all the qualities which dignify the acquisition of wealth and render its possession a blessing." The statue was laid open in the Town Hall a few months after Sir Jamsetji's death, and it has continued for the last fifty years to adorn that Hall which is our local Valhalla. The statue of Lord Elphinstone, who died a premature death the next year, is in its vicinity and that of Malcolm in front of it. There are many other smaller statues of Sir Jamsetji in other places in Bombay, but this fine statue by Marochetti will transmit to distant generations the benignant features of the noble Parsi.

CONSERVANCY QUESTIONS. THERE are two important proposals for the improvement of the conservancy of the city before the next meeting of the Corporation. The first is the removal by motor-power of the garbage. We must congratulate the Corporation on the enterprise the Health Department have shown in preparing a scheme for the removal of refuse by motor-power. It is the more creditable as the City of London has not yet attempted the utilization of steam or electric traction for the removal of garbage and Bombay may be in advance of most cities in England. There is no reason why mechanical traction should not be successful within certain limits, and we believe it will be, if people do not expect too much and are satisfied with real improvement, although it may appear small. We wish the venture well. The second proposal for the treatment of a portion of the refuse is the erection of an incinerator. For many years experiments have been made in the incineration of the refuse, in fact for the last thirty years these experiments have been in progress with various systems of incineration, and the results have been successful in the dry eight months of the year and doubtful in the rains. We hope the type of incinerator adopted will prove a success. The position selected for the experiment is a good one. Many other incinerators have been put up in that neighbourhood which is very convenient and suitable. But people must be reasonable and not over expectant. Even in England in the summer it is not possible to treat either garbage or sewage without causing some nuisance. During last July the odour from even septic tank waste water in England could be perceived a long way off and that the neighbourhood of some septic tank installations was made insufferable by the exhalations.

THE ballot held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. K. Leslie, resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

A GUZARATI contemporary announces the donations to Dr. Massina's Hospital from Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, of Rs. 50,000, and from Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody, of Rs. 37,000, the latter having already donated Rs. 15,000. This sum of Rs. 87,000, added to the sums previously donated (amounting to Rs. 1,90,000), brings the fund up to Rs. 2,77,000, which is to be appropriated to building a hospital, the foundation-stone of which will now be laid very soon, and when the building is completed Dr. Massina's Hospital will be located there.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF, Chief of the Staff, has arrived at Simla.

MR. BYRNE, Postmaster, Lahore, officiates as Presidency Postmaster, Madras, vice Mr. Monks, who proceeds on six months' leave.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDIAN ANARCHIST AND THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY. THE principals and professors and other members of the University of Oxford, numbering well over a hundred, who have signed a petition to the governing body to introduce a statute for abolishing the Herbert Spenser Lectureship, endowed by Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma, have adopted a unique and unprecedented course, for which however, there is much justification. Mr. Krishnavarma glories in being the sworn foe of England. He declares that she is the tyrant and oppressor of India, and is sucking the life-blood of the motherland. He calls upon his countrymen, therefore, to direct all their passions and energies towards driving away the hateful rulers from their country, and opening an era of happiness and prosperity by establishing their independence. He is preaching his doctrines through an organ specially devoted to the purpose, and established the India House for harbouring Indian students, who are contaminated there with the spirit of sedition and rebellion. The learned members of the University have acted under strong and prolonged provocation. The strongest feeling in the University, we are told, was one of great humiliation that it should be under any the slightest obligation to such a man. I do not know if Herbert Spencer, had he now been alive, would have liked his name to be associated with a lectureship founded by such an admirer. It is a left-handed compliment which might create in the ignorant false and unpleasant impression as to the character and tendency of his philosophy. If the £1,000, constituting the endowment fund, were returned to Mr. Krishnavarma, he will not, I suppose, be sorry to have it back. It is possible that the generosity which had impelled him to the benefaction to an English University was a momentary aberration which has passed away, while his virulence against the English has been growing ever more intense ; and he may take the abolition of the lectureship as a tribute to his heroic and single-hearted antipathy to the British. His political formula is plain and simple. To hate England is, with him, to love India. However detestable his doctrine, I cannot withhold from him the credit of being perfectly plain and down-right in his opposition. There is no beating about the bush. He does not envelope his purpose in disingenuous professions. There is no attempt " to dissolve hard facts by soft words. " There is no mistaking the man.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN STUDENTS. It is probable that the money, serving so long a beneficent purpose, will, when returned to its owner, be employed in furtherance of his vile propaganda. But there is another aspect of the question which, owing to its wider significance, is far more regrettable. The movement in the University indicates a state of feeling which, in its ultimate result, may prove very injurious to the interests of India. It may lead to a vague distrust and dislike of Indian students in the great seats of learning in England, which may deepen into unreasoning prejudice. It may operate against the kindly feeling and cordial relations which, if we are to look for the best results of education anywhere, must subsist between master and pupil, and who knows but that some Universities, swayed by a fit of passion, may devise means, whereby Indian students may be practically debarred from admission ? I hear from friends that the Indian student is regarded no longer with cordiality by the average Briton, and that his bumptiousness and offensive manners are producing an estrangement from which other Indians are likely to suffer. I do not of course mean that all students are alike. But the number of those who have gone astray is reported to be considerable. If the committee, lately appointed in London with Lord Ampthill at its head, succeed in effecting a material improvement in the existing state of things, it will be a blessing to the student world. I do not wish that the youths should be kept in leading-strings, or that they should passively imbibe the opinions manufactured by particular agencies, or that they should not take a living, healthy, interest in public questions, though they must not take an active part in them. According to the Zoroastrian religion, there are two contending forces in nature—good represented by Spentamainus, and evil represented by Angremainus. The steps, which are now being taken in England, are calculated to redeem the students from the hitherto undivided and undisputed sway of Angremainus.

AT ONE EXTREME. I see that a number of Musalmans have founded a society for the encouragement of English education. The object is all that may be desired, but the means by which they seek to attain it are delightfully original. These gentlemen assert that Urdu is now considered by a majority of their co-religionists to be "unprofitable to the community in the race of life," and, therefore, they recommend that Mahomedan children should commence their education through the medium of English, instead of Urdu. They intend to memorialize the Government to convert all the Municipal Urdu Schools in Bombay into English schools and to employ English lady teachers in these schools. The absurdity of this proposal is self-evident. It is like an attempt to rear a huge building without laying the foundation. It also a revelation to be told that the bulk of the community is in favour of imparting elementary education in English, in preference to its own vernacular. It is, on the face of it, incredible that a race, which has fought shy of English education for too long a period in the belief that it was the learning of infidels, should, all of a sudden, undergo a miraculous conversion, rendering them enthusiastic votaries of the English language, in opposition to their own mother tongue. The foundation of knowledge can only be laid by means of the vernaculars, and the prevalent feeling among Indians rather is that the importance of the vernaculars is not sufficiently recognized. The idea of anglicizing Musalman children, besides being grotesque and fantastic, would be absolutely repugnant to Mahomedan sentiment. It does not need a prophet to say that the society, if it wants to work on these lines, will not have a long or prosperous career.

AND AT ANOTHER. The Deccan Moslem League stands at the antipodes of the Society enamoured of English. It is bitterly complained by the League at its recent Conference in Poona that Urdu was not sufficiently recognized by the State, that it was only taught as a second language in primary schools attended by Musalmans. The League passed an unanimous resolution holding it "a national calamity for the Mahomedans of this Presidency that Urdu, their mother tongue and the 'lingua franca' of India is being fast corrupted and gradually extinguished as a language in this Presidency, and in the opinion of the Conference, the system of instruction at present in vogue in Urdu primary schools is mainly responsible for its decadence and decay." Urdu is such a sweet tongue that no one would willingly let it die. Nor do I think that the educational policy of Government is responsible for its decadence, granting that it is decaying. If the tongue is not enriched by means of good books and an influential press, the cause is to be attributed, in the main to the general apathy and backwardness of the community. I believe the strenuous advocacy of Urdu arises chiefly from sentiment. I am afraid it would not be to the advantage of the community, if their children were taught through the medium of Urdu, and the vernacular of the district, the language of the court and public offices throughout the district, were consigned to a minor and subordinate position. The chances of employment of Mahomedan youths in the subordinate public service will be reduced, in proportion to their relative neglect of the recognized vernacular of the district. If Urdu were adopted in any province as the language of the State, then alone it would be proper to insist that it should be the medium of instruction in schools, and should be given a decided precedence over the other vernaculars of the place. It is right that Mahomedans should cultivate their mother tongue. But they must not sacrifice substance to sentiment. Observing a due sense of proportion, they may reasonably request the Government to provide them with adequate facilities for its studies, and on this ground, I quite agree with the Conference in its demand for, at least, one Training College in the Presidency, where Urdu should form the principal language in the course of study.

IGNORANCE AND INTEMPERANCE. In his able presidential address at the annual meeting of mill-owners Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim deplored the stupendous ignorance of mill-hands. Give them the right kind of education—only we have yet to know what that is—and it will teach them to lead a cleaner and healthier life, cure them of their intemperate habits, and as workmen, render them more skilful and more orderly. Though I am not so very sanguine as to the results, it would be well for the mill-owners and the Municipality to co-operate in devising means for rescuing the operatives from absolute darkness. The greatest trouble with them is their extreme partiality to drink. Some ghastly confessions were recorded by the Factory Commission. I do not think that temperance lectures, or a little reading and writing from which great things are expected by enthusiasts, will succeed in weaning them from this ruinous habit. They must be provided with counter-attractions and amusements, which will serve as a powerful antidote against the allurements of the grog-shop. A cheerful, healthy tenement will be something of an attraction in itself. Tea and coffee shops may prove a stronger attraction, while many may be drawn to harmless shows, if they can be provided at a cheap cost. Work-people may also have little clubs of their own. At present, when a mill-hand has a holiday on his hands, he does not know what to do with it, and his first impulse is to go to the liquor-shop, and waste his substance in carousing with his fellows. His squalid and filthy home has no charms for him, and suffering from an absolute lack of diversions, he feels that the public-house is his only refuge.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Major-General Payne, from Home, has assumed Command of the Nowshera Brigade.

Captain A. A. Mercer, Dorset Regiment, becomes Staff Officer, Ceylon Volunteers.

Second-Lieutenant Slattery, 6th Dragoons, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain G. H. Boileau, R.E., is appointed Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers.

Lieutenant Townshend, R.E., is transferred from the Lahore Division to the Mhow Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant E. W. Chadwick, No. 101 Company, R.G.A., and Captain the Hon'ble B. J. Russell, "G" Battery, are embarking for duty in India.

Major J. H. Jones's appointment to the Mountain Artillery is cancelled.

Colonel Campbell is confirmed as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Assam.

Nursing Sister Miss H. G. Thompson is permitted to resign the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.

It is notified that the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have decided to prohibit soldiers of British regiments serving on the Indian Establishment who have married without leave outside India, and who are under compulsory family stoppages from being transferred to the Army Reserve with permission to reside in India. Cases of men who have married in India without permission will be considered on their merits by the divisional or brigade commanders concerned.

MALARIA.

"D. P. H." writes :—We have now an inquiry being conducted into the causes of the prevalence of malaria, and an establishment to keep clear of mosquitoes marshy places over a profession of faith that marshy places shall be filled up. And yet what do we see ? Synchronously with the operations of the special staff for the prevention of malaria high land and dry is being excavated as on Chinchpooghly Hill, and chawls being built in the hollows left after the excavation. The object is to make profit out of the city excavated, but what about the creation of the water-holes in which the chawls will be built ? Is the whole enquiry and measures for the prevention of malaria a *farce* when this can be done ?

WE regret to hear that Mr. Noel Paton, Director of Commercial Intelligence, who is one of the members of the Railway Commission in connection with the introduction of the grain elevator system, has been taken ill on the way and has had to remain at Lyallpur under medical treatment. Mr. Noel Paton, it will be remembered, was recently on special duty at Home in connection with the grain elevator and has written an instructive pamphlet upon the subject.

IT has been brought to notice that a certain amount of radio-telegraphic apparatus has recently been imported into India, and as the public are probably unaware that radio-telegraphic installations are included in the provisions of the Telegraph Act, 13 of 1885, in which exclusive right of erecting and maintaining all telegraph communications is reserved to the Governor-General

MUTINY IN TURKEY.

MINISTERS MURDERED AND WOUNDED.

Cabinet Resigns.

MUTINEERS PARDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Censorship at Constantinople is stopping everything. The shops are closed and a state of panic prevails.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Minister of Justice has been murdered, the Minister of Marine wounded, and the Minister of War taken prisoner. Seventeen persons have been killed and thirty wounded.

Edhem Pasha, who commanded during the Greek War, was appointed Minister of War last night and proceeded from Yildiz to Stamboul, accompanied by cheering troops with bands.

The mutineers have barricaded the approaches to Parliament.

An Irade was read in the Chamber, accepting the resignation of the Cabinet, ordering the formation of a new Ministry and pardoning the mutineers. It was also announced that Sheri law would be observed in future and that the troops can therefore return to barracks and the people to their occupations. The message was received with cheers for the Sultan.

A Deputy, Emir Arslad, has been murdered in mistake for his colleague, named Hussein Djahid, Editor of a Young Turkish organ.

LATER.

The underlying causes of the Turkish revolt are somewhat obscure, but the overthrow of the Committee of Union and Progress is the main purpose in which both Liberals and the newly constituted Mahomedan League have joined. There is some reason to suppose that the Sultan countenanced the proceedings of the mutinous troops, who were at first only a handful, and were joined later by the majority of the garrison amid shouts of "Liberty" which developed later in the day into cheers for the Sultan. Troops bivouacked all night in front of the Chamber and the War Office, patrolling the chief streets. All their demands have been conceded, comprising the adoption of the Sacred Law as the basis of the new laws, and the removal of all members of the Committee of Union and Progress and their military supports from Constantinople. Little bloodshed occurred, and this was mainly in isolated affrays. Constantinople is quiet to-day and business is being resumed.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Russia Strengthens the Consulate Guards.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Russia is sending seventy-five Cossacks and two machine guns to Meshed to protect the Consulate.

SPLIT IN THE LABOUR PARTY.

Important Resignations.

MR. GRAYSON'S IRRESPONSIBLE POLICY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. Philip Snowdon, M.P., and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., have resigned from the Executive of the Independent Labour Party, owing to the Conference supporting what is described as the chimerical and irresponsible policy of Mr. Grayson.

SUDANESE TRADE.

Sir F. Wingate on a Special Mission.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

At the request of the British Government, Sir Francis Wingate is proceeding to Berbera on a special mission for a few weeks. He will combine with the mission an enquiry into the possibility of developing new markets for the Sudanese trade in the Red Sea ports.

THE KAISER VISITS ITALY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin have left Berlin for Venice.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

Contract given to a British Firm.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Messrs Vickers Maxim have been definitely awarded the contract for modernising the Navy yards at Ferrol and Carthagena, and for building the new Spanish Navy there. The contracts amount to 7,000,000 sterling.

[The capital of the Company is £8,000,000, of which, under the provisions of the Act passed by the Cortes, 60 per cent. must be Spanish money. The contract includes the conversion of Ferrol into a first-class naval dockyard and the construction of three battleships, all to be built at Ferrol, with a number of destroyers, torpedo boats, and gunboats, some of which are to be built at Carthagena. British draughtsmen, engineers, foremen, and skilled mechanics have already left for Spain to be in readiness to begin the work.]

THE "Legion of Frontiersmen Pocket-book" is a most useful volume, containing a great deal of information and hints and tips for various emergencies.

THE WRECK OF THE "MAHRATTA."

Salvage Operations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

About two thousand cases of tea from the "Mahratta" and a considerable quantity of jute, rubber and other cargo have been salved. Practically all the cargo in the fore-half of the vessel is soaked, but a quantity in the stern half is still dry and salving continues.

THE S. S. "PATRICIAN."

Fire in the Hold.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The "Patrician" from Calcutta has arrived in Liverpool with fire in her hold, which contains jute, wool, and tallow.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Failure of an American Firm

LONDON, APRIL 14.

As a result of the immense wheat corner engineered by the Chicago speculator, Mr. Patten, the firm of stockbrokers of Ennis and Stoppani of New York have failed. The liabilities are estimated at £300,000.

INSPECTOR OF INFANTRY.

Sir Charles Ferguson Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Sir Charles Ferguson has been gazetted as Inspector of Infantry.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The death is announced of Dr. Whitley Stokes.

[Dr. Whitely Stokes, C.S.I, C.I.E., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., Hon. L.L.D. Dublin, Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh, Hon. Fellow, Jesus College, Oxford, Hon. Member of the Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Correspondant de l'Institut de France (academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was born in Dublin in 1830, and was the eldest son of the late Wm. Stokes, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine in the Dublin University. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was reporter to the High Court and acting Administrator-General, Madras, 1863-4; served subsequently as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and lawmember of the Council of the Governor-General, May 1877 to May 1882, president of the Indian Law Commission, 1879, draughtsman of the present Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure, and of the Acts dealing respectively with the Transfer of Property, Trusts, Easements, Specific Relief, and Limitation. In 1868 he framed the scheme for collecting and cataloguing the Sanskrit MSS. preserved in India. Dr. Stokes was the author or editor of a number of legal and philological works.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

As now arranged the Viceregal party return to Simla direct from Dehra, no engagement having been added to the tour programme in place of the visit to Kurrum which was abandoned.

Lady A. Carrington and Miss Howard have joined the Viceregal party at Dehra.

THE AZAMGARH DISTRICT.

The Mahomedans and Hindus.

PROBABILITY OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

A Lucknow telegram, dated the 13th instant, states that, unless extraordinary precautions are adopted forthwith, a Lucknow paper believes that there is likely to be serious trouble between the Mahomedans and Hindus in the Azamgarh District, United Provinces. Several years ago Azamgarh was the scene of bloodshed between the two communities. The feeling is now running high on account of the Hinduising process at work in the district, which has resulted in the exclusion of Mahomedans from almost every position of importance.

DEATH OF MR. MOORE.

Rangoon's Oldest Pilot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

Mr. P. H. Moore, the oldest pilot in the Rangoon Pilot Service, died suddenly this morning at the age of seventy-three years. The funeral will take place this evening.

THE BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

Trial by Special Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

A Special Bench of the High Court is appointed under the new Act to try the Barrah Dacoity case. The constitution of the Bench is not yet settled, but will probably be decided by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who is expected in Calcutta on Sunday next.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Indo-English Journalism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

The "Empire" says that Mr. Surendranath Banerji, who is to represent Indo-English journalism in Bengal on the Imperial Press Conference, London, next June, sails for England on May 12.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Departure from Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 14.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., British Resident at Hyderabad, who proceeds to England on furlough, and who is being relieved by the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, left Hyderabad by mail, en route for Bombay.

The morning was fine and cool after the heavy rain during the night, and a goodly number of the residents and friends were assembled at both the Hyderabad and Begumpet Stations to bid farewell to Sir Charles, who has endeared himself to all classes and communities.

The train started punctually to time and a salute was fired by the Nizam's artillery, posted on the Red Hill. On the Hyderabad Station were Sir Afsul-ul-Mulk, Nawab Faridoon Jung and Juberland Jung, Mr. Howell, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Colvin, Mr. Crawford of the Residency Staff, and a number of others. At the Begumpet Station there were all the Railway Officers including the Agent, Mr. Pendlebury, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk and a number of ladies.

By the same mail Major Anderson, 61st Pioneers, one of the best liked officers in the garrison, travelled to join the 81st Pioneers, in which Regiment he is promoted to the Second-in-Command. The band of the 61st Pioneers and a number of officers and friends assembled and gave the gallant Major a hearty send off.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Open to British Units

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The Secretary of State has decided to open the Indian Army to a strictly limited extent to officers of British Units serving elsewhere than in India. Selected candidates will be sent out and attached in the first instance to British regiments in India as supernumeraries for appointment to the Indian Army. While so attached they will draw Indian rates of pay and allowances of that arm of service to which they are attached. The list on which the names of these probationers will be borne will be known as the "Supernumerary List" and will be maintained at a strength not exceeding 15 officers. The limit of age for admission to the Indian Army will, as in the case of all other candidates, be 26 years. After six months' duty exclusive of all leave (except privilege, recreation or district leave) with a British regiment in India and after passing in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, these officers will be eligible for admission to the Indian Army, provided they are reported as in all respects fit for service with native troops; but they will take their turn for appointment with candidates belonging to British Units serving on the Indian establishment.

MR. MOOSTHIALA RAMANAH.

Honoured by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 14.

Driving over to the Deccan Club, Sir Charles proceeded to present a Sanad to Mr. Moosthiala Ramanah in the presence of a huge gathering including most of the important officials of the station and several native notables. Sir Charles expressed his gratification at the duty that had fallen to him. In order to show the reasons for the honour he read Mr. O'Dwyer's letter which contained strong recommendation, and then read a long list of the Rao Saheb's benefactions.

The Resident's speech was punctuated often with applause.

The brother of the Rao Saheb then read the reply to the Resident's address, wherein the Rao Saheb expressed his gratitude to the local Government for recommending him to the Viceroy and for the Viceroy's kindness in presenting him with the title.

Rao Saheb Varaduraj Moodliyar next thanked the Resident on behalf of the reception committee for his presence and for presenting the Sanad to a fellow-citizen.

At the conclusion the Rao Saheb, the Resident, and all the guests were garlanded, the band playing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The guests then dispersed to listen to the band and enjoy the hospitality, which was lavish.

SIR H. ERLE RICHARDS' DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Sir H. Erle Richards left Simla yesterday for Bombay, where he spends a couple of days before sailing for Home next Saturday, on the mail steamer "Morea." He should thus just meet Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who is expected to arrive at Bombay next Friday by the in-coming mail steamer.

UNITED PROVINCES MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Formation of Northern and Southern Regiments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 14.

Formal sanction has been given to the re-constitution of the United Provinces Mounted Volunteers into Northern and Southern Regiments, with headquarters at Cawnpore and Dehra Dun respectively.

Sir John Hewett becomes Honorary Colonel of the new Corps.

BLASTING OPERATIONS.

Workman Badly Burnt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

While blasting operations were recently proceeding at the Port Trust stone quarries, on the island of Kalagouk, a premature explosion occurred. One workman was badly burnt about the face and hands. He was brought to Rangoon on board the s. s. "Hercules" and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where his wounds were treated. His life is not in danger.

THE PRESIDENCY POLICE.

Inspector-General's Report.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

BELOW we give extracts from the Police Report of the Bombay Presidency and the Government Resolution in review of it, considerable misapprehension having been created by adverse criticism in the columns of a contemporary.

The Inspector-General, Mr. M. Kennedy, in the concluding remarks of his Report, writes:—

The salient features of the year's statistics are—less crime, ordinary and serious, both real and reported. Fewer excluded cases actually and relatively; more property stolen and a smaller proportion recovered. Pending cases have increased and the Police have been even more unsuccessful than in the previous year in detecting crime. In respect to cases and persons tried, the Police, though able to show good results, have on the whole not done quite so well as in 1903.

In respect to the general efficiency of the force as a whole, there is apparently much diversity of opinion among District Superintendents of Police; the Commissioners have not recorded their opinions in their reports. My own is that efficiency during 1907 was on the downward grade and that the deterioration was due entirely to the unfortunate effects of the measures of reorganization introduced. Head Constables and Constables already in the force have become discouraged and the difficulty of recruiting has increased. The increment system, most unpopular among the men, unsuited in my opinion to Police and condemned by all Superintendents, merely encourages time-serving and mechanical work and obedience, instead of intelligent effort with a view to success and advancement and reduces the good and the inferior men to one dead level. There was no improvement in the pay of the Constables but their own prospects and those of Head Constables received a severe set back, into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. Discontent and difficulty in recruiting followed, and these have left their mark on the force and the work of the lower grades on whose honesty, contentment and efficiency so much in all Police work depends.

In respect to the all-important grade of Sub-Inspectors, the new method of recruiting and turning these officers out, has been so far to give us young men of no doubt on the whole better educational qualifications, but men who necessarily have no experience of practical Police work, criminals and the criminal classes, etc., when they join their posts as Sub-Inspectors, without which they must for some years be severely handicapped in the work of preventing and detecting crime and more or less in the hands of subordinates.

Since the close of 1907, measures have been adopted, with the sanction of Government, and others are under consideration, to arrest deterioration, to improve the pay and prospects of the rank and file, make the service more valued and attractive to the right stamp of recruit and to encourage zeal and efficiency. At present in place of the excellent material that is no doubt available and that used to enlist when the pay went further, we secure only men of relatively inferior physique and attainments from the lower strata of the population—all this must be altered if the Police are to be reasonably efficient.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks:—

'I view with concern the difficulties of recruitment and the large number of casualties under the heads resignations, desertions and discharges (or dismissals)..... The necessity for an increase of pay has for some time past been urgent and I am glad to learn from the newspapers that an increase is being sanctioned. A large portion of the routine work of the Police is always connected with house-breaking cases, and judged by this test, the Police of the Division as a whole must, I fear, be regarded as singularly unsuccessful, only 278 convictions being obtained in 1,256 cases investigated by the Police.'

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes:—

'The difficulty as regards recruiting is serious and will probably be accentuated as time goes on, unless steps are taken to bring the pay of the lower ranks more into correspondence with what a man can earn in the labour market without the exacting formalities of Government service.'

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

'The year's record of Police work is not encouraging, but it must be remembered that the new system is not yet in full operation while the imminence of change has so far been to some extent a hindrance not a help.'

The Commissioner in Sind remarks:—

'The year was one of exceptional anxiety throughout Sind. The price of necessaries and the wages of unskilled labour rose to a pitch previously unknown, rendering the scale of pay hitherto sanctioned for the police rank and file more than ever inadequate. Resignations during the year increased from 355 to the extraordinary high figure of 422. Recruiting became increasingly difficult and despite the special attention bestowed on this matter, it was found impossible even by accepting recruits of an inferior type to keep the force up to its admittedly insufficient strength. Sanction to improved pay for the rank and file which was a more pressing need even than sanction to increased numerical strength was still awaited at the close of the year.'

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS AND DECISION.

The Government Resolution, dated February 5, contains the following observations on the passages above quoted:—

The proportion of crimes classed as undetected increased in 1907, and the Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that this is an unsatisfactory feature in the working of the year, particularly as it is accompanied by a very large increase in the number of pending cases and a decrease in the total amount of crime. This defect may be attributed to the discontent aroused in the lower ranks of the Police by inadequate pay and the unpopular measures of reorganisation to which the Inspector-General of Police has referred. The results of the cases actually brought before the Courts were very similar to those of the previous year, and the decrease in the ratio of "convictions" to "all true cases disposed of," although it cannot be regarded as satisfactory in itself, is possibly to be accounted for in part by the greater care in classification which has repeatedly been urged upon the Magistracy.

The difficulty of recruitment mentioned in the previous year continued throughout 1907. The Governor in Council has now under consideration measures for reverting to the graded system among Constables and for improving the pay of Head Constables. These, with the all round grant of a local allowance to bring the minimum pay of Constables up to Rs. 10, will, it is hoped, remove the causes of discontent which now exist, and check the rise in the number of resignations.

Discipline was on the whole good, although the number of offences judicially punished increased. Departmental punishment, however, showed a large fall. On the other hand, rewards were also less numerous; under the increment system few opportunities for the grant of special promotion present themselves, while the grant of money rewards on a liberal scale has not until recently been regarded with favour by the District Police Officers.

MR. KIRWAN'S MURDERERS.

Their Trial still Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

The trial of the four Pathans for the murder of Mr. Kirwan is still proceeding. During the cross examination of some witnesses to-day it was stated that deceased was dragged by Moola Jan and Seazal Jan into the jungle, who each held one arm near the shoulders. Deceased was struggling to get away from them. Mahomed Ali held the axe and dah. Fazal Jan took away these weapons. Groans were then heard. Moola Jan returned. Chigah, an eye-witness, was taken into the jungle and shown Mr. Kirwan's body. The head was severed from the trunk. Chigah was threatened to be served in the same way and was made to swear by God and on the Koran that he would tell no one.

COLONEL Victor Brook left Dehra for Bombay 'en route' home on Monday night.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 26.

As it was well known that the period of economic depression, dating from the end of 1907, had weighed heavily on the shipping trade, no surprise was caused by the fact that the report, issued on the 30th March at the General Meeting of the Hamburg America Company showed a great falling off in the receipts as compared with the previous year. The total gross takings show a decline from 30½ to 18¾ millions of marks. The 1¾ million of marks, which, according to contract, are due to the Hamburg Company from the International Mercantile Marine Company, are not included in the above-named sum, for the reason that they are not payable till after the period covered by the report. The net profits of the company for 1908 still amout to the respectable total of 12,881,552 marks, about half the amount realised in the preceding year. As, however, the Board has always adhered to its business practice and has written off a very large sum, 10 5-6 millions of marks, and has set aside a still greater sum for the renewal fund than last year, (more than 1¾ millions) there is no dividend available for the shareholders; whereas in 1907 they received 6 per cent., in 1906 10 per cent., in 1905 as much as 11 per cent. The policy of the managing board, actuated by unfavourable conditions, of withdrawing no less than 130,000 tons of shipping from service during the whole year, has, by reason of the decreased wear and tear to engines and machinary and of the decreased working expenses, proved profitable to the company.

The principal reasons for this decrease in the receipts lie in the existing slackness in the emigration traffic to America and in the rate war waged for the passenger traffic between Italy and New York. Fortunately an improvement has taken place since then in both these directions. The number of emigrants to America, by Hamburg and Bremen, once more rose to 49,658 during the months of January and February, (against 14,747 in the previous year). This nearly reaches the average of the two normal years 1906 and 1907. The shipping companies engaged in the passenger traffic between Italy and New York have likewise come to an understanding, and have returned to reasonable rates.

The company has recognised the increasing importance of the traffic between the European continent and Canada by coming to an arrangement with the North German Lloyd, the Holland America Line, and other less important companies, by means of which agreement a regular summer fortnightly servise and a regular winter monthly service will be maintained between the chief ports of Europe and Canada. The report expresses a hope that the tariff differences between Canada and Germany will eventually be set aside.

The activity produced by the new Trans-Continental Railways of Central America in the oceanic carrying trade is shown by the fact that the West Indian Fleet of the Hamburg-America Line now call at Puerto Barrios, the terminus of the Guatemala Northern Railway, and that the vessels of the Hamburg-Cuba-Mexico Line touch at Puerto Mexico (formerly Coatzacoalcos), the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec National Railway Company.

The united fleets of the Hamburg-America Line have now a tonnage of 915,855, of which 869,762 tons are employed in the trans-oceanic service. The following additions were made during the year in question:—three new vessels of 8,000 tons each for the middle Brazil line; three ships of 3,900 tons each for the West Indian service, and the Cleveland of 17,000 tons for the New York line. The Cincinnatti with the same tonnage as the last named will begin her service in May. Three vessels have been sold. No accidents were recorded. The average age of the ships is eight years and nine months. The whole fleet, including costs of construction still to be paid, cost 203 million marks, making only 220 marks per registered ton. The proposed writing off reduces the book value by 10 marks per registered ton. A good proof of the fact that the Hamburg-America Line has successfully weathered the recent financial storms is given by the balance sheet for the 31st December 1908. This shows a banking balance of more than 10 million of marks, and a decrease on the debit side of from 9 to 5⅝ millions; it also shows a reserve fund of 16⅔ millions, a reserve insurance fund of 14¼ millions, and a renewal fund of two millions.

GERMAN EMIGRATION DURING THE LAST GENERATION.

The recently issued official "Quarterly Report on the Statistics of the German Empire", which is absolutely reliable, points to a great falling off in emigration from Germany during the last generation. Whilst the number of emigrants during the seventies was comparatively small, it increased in the year 1880 to more than 100,000 persons. In the course of the next few years, a period of severe economic depression, the number of emigrants rose rapidly. In the year 1881, 220,000 persons left our shores; in the following year 203,000. From this time onwards in no year did the number of emigrants reach 200,000. In the year 1886 the number of emigrants once more fell bellow 100,000, but again exceeded this calculation in the following years, as was also the case in the years 1891 and 1892. Since the last named year, that is to say during the last 16 years, the number has never risen as high as 100,000, since 1894 it has never exceeded 40,000. That is to say that between 1891 and 1894 a rapid fall in the number of emigrants took place. Between 1895 and 1907 the figures fluctuated between 22,000 and 37,000. In the year 1908 the number fell, for the first time since the foundation of the German Empire, to less than 20,000; as a matter of fact, it came very near to this number, the actual figure being 19,900.

Although, as can be seen from these statistical extracts, the figures bearing on German emigration have varied considerably during the last decade, the goal of the emigrants has practically remained the same, viz: North America. In the year when the number of emigrants was largest, 1881, from a total of 221,000 some 206,000 Germans passed to the United States; during the year in which the lowest total was reached, 1908, nearly 18,000 went to the States out of a total of 19,900. There remains but a very small fraction of German emigrants who settle in other countries. It is worthy of notice that, in the course of the last few years, the number of Germans settling in South America has been slightly on the increase. In 1908 about 1,300 emigrated from the Fatherland to S. America, by far the largest number emigrating to any country other than the United States.

In the year 1908 the natural increase of population in Germany amounted to about 900,000 souls; consequently Germany has only lost by emigration about 2 per cent. of its increase of population.

THE HISTORY OF CIVILISATION.

In the Historical Seminary of Professor Lamprecht in Leipzig, a special building has been erected to serve as an institution for the study of all phenomena connected with civilisation and national psychology, the like of which is nowhere else in existence. The founding of this institution was rendered possible by endowments and subscriptions from many Governments; among others from those of England, China, Russia and Japan; also from the acadamies of Paris, Brussels and Ghent. Financial aid was also contributed by the German Emperor and many private individuals, as well as regular subsidies from the Imperial Government and the State of Saxony. The whole thing forms a unique conjunction of archives and library, from which it is to be hoped that it will bear good fruits in the minds of the students daily making use of it. Among other thing to be found there is a collection of not less than 140,000 drawings executed by children from all countries in the world, and systematically arranged. Here also is to be found the great Chinese Encyclopaedia in a long row of similarly bound volumes, which despite the lightness of Chinese paper, weigh altogether some 17 tons. Should the question be asked what good purpose the indefatigable head of this Institute hopes to serve by these childrens' drawings, we are answered that they form a valuable material for the study of the psychology of development and of individual psychogeny. Special importance is attached to the fact that works from the most remote sources are placed at the disposal of the pupils studying history. Great satisfaction was expressed when, in February, Prince Rangsit of Siam presented the Institute with 71 works in the Siamese language, although at the present moment there is no student that can read them. For the very complete Japanese section, a Japanese student has been appointed as curator and assistant. The works arranged in the different rooms for the study of American, Byzantine, and Russian civilisation, and for the history of Christianity, will be in greater demand. The whole of the first floor is reserved to works dealing with German history. The great collection of old maps and original letters is also at the disposal of students. The aim of the Director and Founder is to stimulate among the students an interest in comprehensive historical investigation, and to facilitate his work by placing at their disposal materials for the comparison of conditions in various countries. Work under the guidance of specially qualified tutors is to place the students in a position to proceed ultimately with their investigations unaided. By bringing together all this varied material from so many different countries, it is hoped that the one-sided and narrow point of view of the usual historian will be enlarged.

Opinions as to the utility of such a varied collection of materials are somewhat divided. Professor Lamprecht hopes, after the formal opening has taken place on May 5th, to receive further assistance from the friends and well-wishers of the Study of the History of Comparative Civilisation, which will gradually enable him to fill in the gaps in the frame of his Institute.

L. ASCH.

A NEW WIDOWS' HOME.

Memorial to Father Bigi.

OPENED BY THE RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 14.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., opened the Father Bigi's Memorial Home for Widows in Sebastian Road, Secunderabad. The attendance was representative and large. Ministers of various denominations were conspicuous and many Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen were present.

Sir Charles, who had an engagement later at the Deccan Club to present a Sanad to Mr. Moosthiala Ramanah, conferring on him the title of Rao Saheb, arrived punctually and was met by the committee of the Home, which included Mr. Pendlebury, Major Wake and Father Civati. The Resident having taken his seat on the dais, Major Wake briefly recapitulated the reasons for efforts being made to provide a respectable home for destitute widows, which had been the peculiar ambition of the late Father Bigi.

Sir Charles then addressed the assemby. He expressed sympathy with the work, and pleasure that he was able to be present at the opening, having presided at the first meeting on the scheme in April 1906.

Father Civati then spoke thanking Sir Charles for his presence and for opening the Home. Sir Charles had been a friend of the late Father Bigi. The first meeting about the memorial, said Father Civati, had been held by the Friend-in-Need Society, where resolutions were framed by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary to the Nizam's Government, which would form the charter of the Home. Father Civati thanked the various members of the committee, especially Major Wake, who from his arrival to the present had been indefatigable. Much remained to be done, especially the furnishing of the rooms.

At the conclusion of the speech Father Civati handed Sir Charles a silver key with which the main hall was opened.

The Home provides at present accommodation for 12 widows who will be entertained regardless of their religious belief. The Home is situate in the compound of the Priests' House, separated by a high wall.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DR. MASSINA'S HOSPITAL.

THE "Jam-e-Jamshed" announces that two munificent contributions have just been made to the building fund of Dr. Massina's Hospital, which at present amounts to Rs. 1,90,000, and to which Mr. Ardasir Nasarvanji Mody has just contributed Rs. 37,000, and Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Broacha has contributed Rs. 50,000.

The building fund of the hospital thus amounts to two lakhs and three quarters and places the question of the building of the hospital beyond a doubt. The hospital will remain in charge of respectable trustees, and arrangements have been made to continue it under the care of Dr. Massina, and after him of other competent medical officers. Our contemporary speaks in raptures of the handsome contributions made by Mr. Mody and Mr. Broacha. Mr. Mody, although lying in serious illness, manifests the warmest personal interest in the success of the hospital, and may be called its godfather. He at first contributed Rs. 15,000, and has now made another contribution of Rs. 37,000. Speaking of Mr. Broacha's contribution of half a lakh of rupees, our contemporary says he is a man of a peculiar temperament. "He never lets his left hand know what his right hand does in the way of charity. He has no equal in the Parsi community in regard to the manner of dispensing true-hearted charity. Those who know him can easily conceive with what a cheerful face he must have contributed the half lakh of rupees without the least fuss as though he were contributing only five rupees! He never looks for praise; but all Bombay knows he fully deserves the good name which his large-heartedness and true, genuine philanthropy have acquired for him. Every Parsi is proud of him, and exults in the thought that he belongs to the community of which Mr. S. B. Broacha is a member.

IT rained heavily in Calcutta on Tuesday night when there was a slight thunder.

THE MUSSALMAN COMMUNITY.

Irreconcilable Differences with Hindus.

(BY AN INDIAN MUSLIM.)

THE Congress has been held annually, and the veteran devotees have been making bhajan in honour of the goddesses of Liberty and Equality, so much so that the whole Indian atmosphere is ringing now with only one note of brotherhood of the Indian divers communities. Most of these devotees have been unquestionably Hindus, but when it was found that the Mahomedans would not join hands with them in their propagands, fresh songs about the oneness of the Indian races, identity of interests, were sung to induce the Mahomedans to enter the political field. Warnings were given, difficulties were pointed out exposing the fallacies of the Congresswallas about the homogeniety of Indian races and identity of interests. As the Congress rose into importance, the dictionary of high sounding phrases was constantly enlarged, and by means of these phrases appeals were made to the idealistic instincts of the Mahomedan community. The name of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was being constantly brought in, and his well-known sentence comparing the two communities of the Hindus and the Mahomedans to two eyes was in the mouth of every Congress politician. We admonished, we warned, we forecast the utter failure of this grand project. We knew that a Congress of Hindus and Mahomedans was an impossibility. There two communities have been living side by side for centuries without amalgamating with each other. The well-directed efforts of some of the Moghal rulers, and the Sikh movement of the Punjab have miserably failed. They are diametrically distinct from each other in matters not only religious, but also in matters of food, clothing, customs, and ideas of nationality. These differences have ramified in all directions, and entered even into all the minutiæ of life. Metaphorical phrases, high sounding theories have never given life to any cause, and when the enthusiasm which gave expression to them fails away, the whole cause comes down with a huge fall. The fall of the Holy Roman Empire is an instance in point. At that time our advice was not heeded. Everyone was carried away by enthusiasm and a few Mahomedans joined the Congress. We waited for the results. The events of the last few years have cooled the enthusiasm of the Muslim followers of the Congress, and their slow secession from the Congress has verified our predictions. The Hindu Congress leaders "have been touched and found base metal."

THE HINDUS CATSPAW POLICY.

The motives of the Hindus in enlisting the sympathies of the Mahomedans was to make catspaws of the latter. They never lost a single opportunity of patting on the backs of the Mahomedans, and talking glibly to them with the secret motives of drawing the meshes closely round them. Their professions of love towards the Mahomedans were intended to throw dust in the eyes of the European public and the Government, and to appropriate to themselves all the sweet fruits of political power. When it came to a question of any advantage, the Mahomedans were left coldly in the lurch, and any single attempt to put a deserving Mahomedan in a Legislative Council or in any other prominent position, would meet with the fiercest opposition. The utter selfishness, with which the Hindus have all along been gaining advantage over the backward Mahomedans, has convinced everyone by the logic of cold hard-staring facts that "their words and performances are no kin together." If the Government had not from the very beginning shown a solicitude for the welfare of the Mahomedans on the score of their backwardness in education and if the Mahomedans had not ere this opened their eyes and founded their organisations to work out their salvation, the Mahomedans would have died a political death. It is very gratifying to learn that many Mahomedans are now veering round to the ideas of their old advisers.

HINDU JEALOUSY.

We would not have minded much about the Congress any more, had it not been for a fussy agitation of the Hindus. Their tactics, their motives are now transparent. The Government of India have, for some weighty reasons, which will be explained below, recommended separate communal representation to the Mahomedans and the recommendation has now been approved of by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State. The Mahomedans have been praying for it constantly, and for very good reasons, and the Secretary of State's promise was hailed with universal approbation throughout the length and breadth of India. The Mahomedans, as a rule, are not given to demonstration. They are patient, and very grateful for small concessions. This small favour did not mean any enmity, any selfishness on the part of the Mahomedans. They had only asked for their due. But this was too much for the Hindus. It tickled the hidden springs of jealousy in them, and wild talk about the secret motives of the Government to widen the cleavage between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and to sap the ideas of one united Indian nationality, said to be evolving itself, was let loose in their "protest public meetings." Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, and his friends, whose very words raised love for "our fellow-brethren" the Mahomedans, would not have any reforms at all, if a small additional favour was shown to the Mahomedans. Conduct of this sort has made it impossible for us to put any faith in the Congress leaders. Are the Hindus, who were speaking so volubly about brotherly love so jealous, simply because the Mahomedans get some additional gift on account of their backward position? The Hindus are not the brethren of the Mahomedans. A true brother will never grudge any favour to his brother, even if the former should go without it.

BROADMINDEDNESS OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

Facts there are many which will give the lie to the professions of brotherly love of the Hindus. It is not necessary to take up your time in narrating them. The Mahomedans are more large minded than the Hindus. Mahomedanism has been called the most democratic religion; whereas Hinduism has been inseperable from conservatism. The Mahomedans are more free from sectarian prejudices than the Hindus whose daily life is enmeshed in hide-bound religions differences, bigotry and caste animosities. The Mahomedans never took objection to any appointment of a Hindu. They received the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha as a Legal Member of the Viceregal Executive Council in a chorus of joy and appreciation of his sterling merits. The Hindu papers, on the other hand, tried to wash the dirty linen of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharaf-ud-din, when he was appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Sharaf-ud-din, it is needless to say, is loved well both by the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Behar. Again, the Mahomedans have never tried to make preserves in any mercantile or Government office.

OBJECTIONS TO SEPARATE CLASS REPRESENTATION.

It is now to be considered whether the objections of the Hindu leaders against giving separate representation to the Mahomedans are in any way sound:—

Objection No. I:—The most serious objection put forward by the Hindus is that separate communal representation, will foster enmity between the two communities and would nip in the bud all the ideas of one united Indian nationality implanted in the minds of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The question crops up whether these ideas are really formed and whether they have taken any root. We are sorry to see in the light of experience we have gathered that it will be a very long time before such an idea becomes a veritable fact. Complete fusion, on account of the reasons indicated in the first paragraph, there is none now in India. Mere casual meetings and unanimity on some public questions are not essentially the criteria of a united Indian nationality. No one desires more devoutly for such a consummation of the complete submerging of the two communities into one Indian nationality as the Mahomedans themselves. The Mahomedans, by temperament and their religious teachings, are for such an end, and the Mahomedan leaders have given expression to such ideas on many an occasion. But in the history of every nation there always comes a limit when it is too dangerous to depend entirely on these ideals. The surrounding circumstances prove too hard and obstinate for us. Nevertheless it is to be questioned here in what way the idea of a nationality would be killed by giving separate representation to the Mahomedans. Although the Mahomedans claim separate representation for solving some of their own problems unfettered by others, they have never

entertained the least desire to estrange themselves from the Hindus. Diversity of interests there is in many respects and also to a marked degree, between the two communities, but it is idle to deny that there are not common interests. The Mahomedans are not so foolish to be unmindful of the welfare of India, where both have their common interests at stake. The Hindu must also recognize the existence of patriotism in the Mahomedans in as great a degree as amongst themselves. The Land Revenue Question, the Military Expenditure, the Resuscitation of Indian Industries, the Wider Employment of the sons of the soil in the Government service and such kindred questions will claim the attention of the Mahomedans as much as of the Hindus. To take a recent instance of this fact, we have to refer to the public meeting of Calcutta, where both Hindus and Mahomedans met together on a common platform to protest against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting Clause 3 of the Indian Reforms Bill, and when such an inveterate enemy of the Congress as the Nawab of Dacca shook hands with Mr. S. N. Bannerjee. But further than this, the Mahomedans cannot safely lean on the hollow reeds of support from other communities. They have painfully learnt this. It was impossible for them to get a footing in any Council on account of the superiority of numbers of the Hindus. The interests of the minorities are always to be looked to, otherwise the minorities would be swamped away from the political field. The working of a constitution by means of a majority has not proved to be an unmixed blessing. When their own interests are concerned, the majority forgot their principles, and drown the feeble voice of the minority by their bigger voice. There will come a time when it may happen that the Mahomedans will lose every inch of ground, and fall into water if they do not safeguard their interests by a special representation.

Objection No 2:—The second objection is that the special recognition of Mussalman right is "an insult to every non-Indian Muslim, be he Prince or peasant, as it tells him in the bluntest way possible that he is an inferior man" If the professions of brotherly love of the Hindus are to have any meaning at all, it passes our knowledge to understand the above objection. A parent who fondles his weak and young child more than he does his eldest son is not supposed to be indifferent to the interests of the latter or to make any difference in the devise of property. He fondles the child more because the child cannot be left to itself. The Mahomedans are not going to ask, nor are the Government giving any special reduction of taxes, or any special appointments to be earmarked for them. They ask only special representation which will certainly not be prejudicial to the interests of the Hindus. The Mahomedans went in last for western education, whose benefits were reaped by other communities. The loaves and fishes of office came late to them. The Mahomedans think that special representatives chosen by themselves would work, and would be enjoined to work solely for Mahomedan interests without sacrificing at the same time the general interests of others. They hope to make up for the loss of time when they failed to take advantage of English education. Leaving them at the mercy of others would be hastening their downfall. We fail to see anything extraordinary in our demands. Why all this fuss of the Hindus?

HINDU BLINDNESS AND INCONSISTENCY.

Now let us ask whether the Hindus are so socially advanced amongst themselves as to be dead to all ideas of superiority and inferiority. The genius of the Hindu community is to create sects. Each tribe will divide the community into a thousand sects with irremovable barriers between them. The quarrels between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins and between the various sub-sects of the Brahmins as to the relative superiority are daily occurrences, and need no mention here. The Hindus take up a very inconsistent attitude in accusing the Government of considering them politically inferior when they themselves are accentuating these differences amongst themselves, by their daily conduct. Let the Hindus mind the big beams in their own eyes before going to look after small moles in other's eyes. Have they with 50 years' of English education done much in welding together the various sub-castes into one? Let them mind their own affairs, and introduce reforms amongst themselves before talking of fusing the two communities of the Hindus and the Mahomedans in one Indian community. Power to the Hindus means power to one particular sub-sect, which power will be perpetuated by their clannish spirit when "preferment goes by letter and affection, and not by old gradation, where each second stood heir to the first."

Objection No. 3:—The third objection is that the Government have a hand in this matter as they wish to sow the seeds of dissension between the two communities. The Hindus are committing the grossest mistake in imputing such base motives to the Government of India. Nothing is farther from the minds of the Government than this. The Mahomedans themselves have been praying for this concession like other concessions on all possible occasions. The Mahomedans have always put forward before the Government their services to the State, on the Frontier, and their past glory and history. His Excellency Lord Minto, who has won the reputation of being a just ruler, holding the scales of justice even to all, of being broadminded, sympathetic with the aspirations of all people, be they Hindus or Muhammadans, saw the force of these claims, and in his reply to the deputation of the Indian Muslims in October 1906 said:—"The pith of your address, as I understand it, is a claim that in any system of representation, whether it affects a Municipality, a District Board, or a Legislative Council in which it is proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organization, the Muhammadan community should be represented as a community. You point out that in many cases electoral bodies as now constituted cannot be expected to return a Muhammadan candidate, and that if by chance they did so, it could only be at the sacrifice of such a candidate's views to those of a majority opposed to his own community, whom he would in no way represent; and you justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of your community, and the service it has rendered to the Empire."

NON-PARTISANSHIP OF MAHOMEDAN POLITICS.

The following words taken out from the address of the Muslim League of Lahore to the Viceroy on 5th April, 1909, will be echoed by the Mahomedans of the whole of India. "The Mussalmans of the Punjab, representing in a special sense the unsophisticated instincts of its martial races, have ever since their absorption in the British dominion, thrown in their lot with British rule." It is not unnatural that a backward community like the Mahomedans should look to the paternal British Government for help, and that the British Government in a spirit of fair play should in their turn pay greater heed to the needs of the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedans have learnt by their painful experience that trusting to the sources of support from other communities in a country like India with its all powerful caste system and caste jealousies would make their political subordination more and more pronounced and launch them into political death. To avoid this, the Mahomedans depend on Government support. Moreover the Mahomedans have no sympathy with some questionable means of agitation that are in vogue in India. They want to be non-partisan in some public questions. If mixed electorates are organised they would not have the remotest chance of success. The Mahomedan candidates would be forced to sacrifice their views to be returned by Hindu electors. All would be forced to become Extremists. The Mahomedans again will not have the property qualification to vote as many are poor.

The Mahomedans are pledged to support the British Rule, as it is the only rule which will permanently keep the peace of India. Before us the words of Carlyle are always present:

"Were your superiors worthy to govern and you worthy to obey, reverence for them were even your only possible freedom. Independence in all kinds, as rebellion, if unjust rebellion, why parade it and prescribe it?"

Before closing a warning to the Hindus. The agitation of the Hindus is daily alienating the Mahomedans from them. Even old friends find it hard to agree with this agitation. If the Hindus persevere, the Mahomedans will be obliged to claim the other alternative, viz., of asking the Government to nominate some Mahomedan members.

The Board of Education has decided that in future no class in its schools shall contain more than sixty children. That is the maximum. No school will be permitted to have in all its classes sixty children. The result of this will be that the children will get more individual attention, and that a larger number of teachers must be employed.

DECCAN MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The Reforms Scheme.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 14.

A conference of delegates of all branches of the Deccan Moslem League was held here after the sitting of the Urdu Conference to consider matters of political importance to the Mahomedan community. In the absence of H.H. the Aga Khan, President of the Society, the chair was occupied by Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmad, Barrister-at-law, Honorary Secretary.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—

This is the most critical period in the history of Mahomedans in British India. We are face to face with a revolution in the future legislative machinery of this country and all our united efforts are necessary to protect our national interests at the present time. A quarter of a century ago when the Local Self-Government Bill was on the legislative anvil our indifference to its details and its probable effects in daily life practically deprived us of all share in local government. Our people, specially in the provinces where they are in the minority, have practically lived under a Hindu Local Government in the districts and all our efforts to modify mere technicalities of law which came in the way of our progress, were bitterly opposed by our opponents. Once bitten twice shy. Three years ago when we learnt that our Viceroy had appointed a committee to consider the question of representation and expansion of the Councils we realised our position and presented an address to the Viceroy, the pith of which was a claim to be represented as a community in every system of representation in which it was proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organisation. The Viceroy agreed with our claim. Since then we made repeated demands for communal representation, and by that we meant representation of Mahomedans by Mahomedans elected by Mahomedan electorates at all stages of the elective system. It was nothing less than that demand which Lord Morley assured the House of Lords would be met in full.

CONGRESS OPPOSITION.

But the Congress party in general and Hindus in particular have resolved to snatch away that boon from our hands by organising a huge agitation against it. In the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council Hindu members opposed it and a Parsee member even outdistanced his Hindu colleagues in his denunciation of the concessions to the Mahomedan community. Much has been said about Mr. Gokhale's favourable attitude towards Mahomedan claims, but let us not be deceived by it. The scheme which he revealed in the Council is not a new one. It is a venerable device which he palms off upon officials in Legislative Councils. In 1901 the questions of communal representation in district municipalities came before the local Council. Mr. Gokhale made the bitterest attack upon it. It would be worth while to quote him. "My next objection," said he, "to this provision is that it tends to defeat the most important object of local self-government. We value local self-government not only for the fact that local work thereby is better done, but also for the fact that it teaches men of different castes and creeds, who have long been kept more or less apart, to work together for a common purpose. Again, if different sections are to be represented, why talk of the Hindu community as a whole by itself. There are so many castes and sections of this community and some of them stand so wide apart from one another that it will be necessary to recognise their differences, and then where are Government going to stop?" Gentlemen, these are Mr. Gokhale's views. Still he was in favour of giving elected members to minorities. Let me quote his scheme: "My second point is," says Mr. Gokhale, "that if it is thought that these sections or minorities may wish to be represented by elected instead of by nominated members, there is nothing to prevent Government from setting aside a few of the seats which are at their free disposal for election by such sections." This was Mr. Gokhale's scheme, and a similar scheme he offers to Mahomedans in the reformed Legislative Council. This sham representation we must discard without much ceremony. He is then as much in favour of mixed electorates generally as his other colleagues. Why do Hindus insist so much upon mixed electorates? Because they wish to maintain their predominance over us and because they want to return Mahomedan Congresswallas as their mandatories to the Councils. I will tell you how a Mahomedan mandatory of Hindus in Councils is more harmful than a Hindu member. The most

BURNING POLITICAL QUESTION

of the day in India is the question of separate representation of Mahomedans. In the recent Viceregal meeting Hindu and Parsee members bitterly attacked the Government for concessions to Mahomedans. How did the Mahomedan member answer their hostile criticisms? Nawab Sayad Mahomod, who is sent to the Council as a Congressman by the Hindus of Madras, sat there dumb as a drum with a hole in it. He had nothing to say upon this subject. The fact is that he dared not say one word against the wishes of those that sent him there. Mahomedan Congresswallas are making a "holocaust of our community upon the brazen altar of the Congress party." Take the case of Bombay. There is not a single important city in India where public meetings have not been held to denounce Hindu agitation against Mahomedan concession excepting Bombay. Why? Because of Mahomedan Congresswallas who dare not offend the Congress leaders. At the time of the Tilak trial in spite of the desire of the Mahomedan public and even the wishes of the local Government as expressed in a resolution no public meeting was held in Bombay by Mahomedans to denounce the anarchists for the same reason. On the eve of the departure of Sir Bampfylde Fuller a meeting of Mahomedans was held in Bombay to do honour to that friend of the Mahomedan community. Some of the Congress Mahomedans attended the meeting. The next day when their names appeared in the papers they told their Congress friends that they were present at the meeting to give a private call to some of their friends. I am glad, however, to find that in all other towns of this Presidency meetings were held by branches of our League to protest against the mischievous agitation. I am glad also to inform you that our organisation is now complete in all parts of the Presidency proper. I would beg you to unite and continue your efforts vigorously in the direction of reforms in the community.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That in consequence of the union of Gujarat and Konkan Leagues with the Deccan Moslem League the united associations shall be called the Presidency Moslem League."

"This Conference endorses the prayer of the Mahomedan deputation to Lord Morley for the representation of Mahomedans by Mahomedans elected by Mahomedan electorates at all steges of the elective system; and further, this Conference is of opin on that if Mahomedans be obliged to participate in the general mixed elections, it should only be for the purpose of supplementing their election in respect of a portion of their claims based upon grounds of political importance."

"This Conference strongly disapproves of the nominations and mixed general elections."

Other resolutions were also passed.

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

The Assessors' Verdict.

ARABINDO FOUND NOT GUILTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

A Calcutta telegram of to-day's date says that the two Assessors in the Conspiracy case at Alipore returned a unanimous verdict. They find eight of the accused guilty, including Barendro, Ulaskar Dutt, Hem Chunder Dutt, and Abinash Chunder Bhattacharya. The remaining twenty-five they find not guilty on all the charges, Arabindo Ghose being amongst the latter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

At a few minutes to 4 o'clock the Assessors engaged with the Judge in the trial of the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case put in their appearance, followed shortly after by the Judge himself. At 4 o'clock the Judge mounted the bench accompanied by Kedarnath Chatterji and Gurudass Bose, the two Assessors, who presented their written opinions.

His Honour read the statement over and questioned the men in regard to several of their opinions. They stated that the attempts on the life of the Maire of Chandernagore and Mr. Kingsford were made against particular persons and not against officials. To a further question they each stated that they were of opinion that there was no conspiracy, that the "Yugantar" and other newspapers had nothing to do with the movement, and that each accused had collected arms independently, but not for the purpose of waging war.

One Assessor found the following accused guilty under sections 121 and 122:—Barendro Kumar Ghose, Ulaskar Dutt, Upendra Nath Bannerjee, Bibute Bushan Sircar, Rishikesh Kanji Lal, Hem Chandra Dass, and Porish Ch. Mullick.

The other Assessor agreed with his colleague, but added Sishir Kumar Ghose to the list of guilty persons. Anbihas Ch. Bhattacharji was found guilty under Section 121A. The remainder were not guilty.

Replying to Mr. Norton, the Judge said he hoped to be able to deliver his judgment in a month's time.

The assessors expressed the opinion that Arabindo Ghose's writings were perfectly harmless, and declined to accept the sweets letter as genuine. The Assessors found the following accused not guilty:—Nalini Kanto Sircar Gupta, Sachindra Kumar Sen, Paresh Chunder Mullick, Kunjalal Shaha, Bejoy Kumar Nag, Narendranath Bakshi, Purna Chandra Sen, Hemedranath Ghose, Nirapada Rai, Arabindo Ghose, Sailendranath Bose, Dindyal Bose, Sushir Kumar Sircar, Krishna Jiban Sanyal, Birendranath Ghose, Dharainnath Gupta, Nagendranath Gupta, Asoke Chunder Nandi, Motilal Bose, Sashil Kumar Sen, Indrabhusan Rai, Nikhileswar Roy, Bejoy Chunder Bhattachanji, Balkrishna Hari Kane, Probas Chandra Deb.

A SECUNDERABAD SENSATION.

Extra-Assistant Resident's Office Sealed Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

The "Empire" publishes the following:—Secunderabad, April 14.—The office of the Extra-Assistant Resident, Mr. Walker, was sealed up by the police yesterday and Mr. Walker in the meanwhile has been suspended pending investigations into an alleged serious offence. Mr. Walker intended retiring from Government service this year. The incident has caused a deal of excitement locally.

CHAMBER MUSIC.

Successful Concert in Bombay.

Signor O. Savini gave his first concert of chamber music in Bombay at the Y. M. C. A. concert hall last evening and achieved a marked success. The interesting programme was performed throughout in a distinguished manner, which promises, if Signor Savini is ready to continue his concerts, to add another—and important one—to the musical attractions of the city. Unfortunately the concert was not given such liberal support as it deserved and the seats of the rather small hall were but sparsely occupied.

The concert opened with Cesar Franck's piano quartette in F. minor for strings and piano, which was given a finished and impressive interpretation, the requisite amount of feeling being given to the moving theme of the "lento" movement. This was succeeded by Tschaikowsky's string quartette "Andante Cantabile." The delicate poetic sentiment of this composition was given full expression, and the andante is filled with poetry, although one of its most appealing charms is the simplicity of the folk-song melody on which it is based. It drew from the audience an outburst of applause at its conclusion. Boccherini's dainty Minuet followed and Signor Savini then gave a sympathetic and refined performance of the Allegro from Greig's Violin Sonata Op. 13, A small string orchestra supplied three items in the programme, the first being a barcarole of Mancinelli, part of the incidental music to Cossa's tragedy "Cleopatra" and illustrating the passage of Cleopatra in her royal barge drawn by swans, on her way to meet Mark Antony. The others were Saint Saens' prelude from "Le Deluge" and an allegretto, an attractive composition by Signor Savini. These were all very effectively rendered. Mrs. Ben Hick, who undertook the duties of the accompanist, in addition to appearing as solo pianist gave clever renderings to Greig's prelude from the Holberg Suite and the "March of the Dwarfs" for which she was very deservedly applauded.

Signor Savini was assisted in his orchestra by Messeurs Hauser, Gannon and Capodieci (violins); Messeurs La Touche and Lobo (violas), Messeurs Chamier and Mascarenhas (violencellos) and Signor Mascarello (double bass). Signor Mori who had been announced to appear as solo 'cellist was unfortunately prevented by illness from taking his place.

At the express wish of Sir Edward Baker, the services of the police escort in his train were dispensed with.

News of the sudden death of Rao Bahadur P. Velayudhan, Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, at Berhampur, on the 12th instant, has been received at Madras. Deceased was a distinguished member of the Thiya community of Travancore.

CLOSING OF THE KHYBER PASS.

Reasons Stated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The Khyber Pass has been closed to caravan traffic since last Saturday, in consequence of the increasing lawlessness on the Afghan side of the border.

The trouble appears to have been begun by Khassadars seizing a number of mules laden with grain, belonging to the Zakka Khel villagers on the British side of the dividing line. This led to local reprisals, and now the Sarhang of Dakka is making difficulties about providing the necessary escorts for kafilas.

The closing of the Pass has been resorted to with success on previous occasions, when difficulties of a somewhat similar nature occurred. Its effect is to deprive the local Afghan officials of the important revenue derivable from tolls on passing traffic, and enlists, therefore, more influential members of the somewhat lawless community concerned on the side of order.

In 1897, when the Khyber was closed for a number of months, in consequence of the Tirah rising, the Afghan Government estimated the loss suffered in tolls at many lakhs of rupees.

Some demonstration has been made by Bhitannis, or other local tribesmen, against Jandola, a small British post on the Mahsud border, which came into prominence as the centre of the blockade operations against that troublesome tribe in Lord Curzon's time. No particulars have yet arrived, and the affair appears to have been only a continuation of sniping which gave trouble to the Levy posts in the same region some weeks ago. It may be noticed that the Khostwalis from across the Afghan border, who recently threatened an incursion into this no man's section of the Frontier, have now withdrawn to their homes.

BEHAR INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Passed.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

The Behar Industrial Conference opened at Bankipore yesterday. Resolutions were passed advocating the development of the handloom weaving industry, urging the preference for Indian products even at a sacrifice, and stating that Beharees were against boycott and relied on Government support for their industrial advancement.

THE AERIAL LEAGUE.

Training of Territorial Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

A "Pioneer's" special London cablegram, dated the 13th instant, states that the War Office has appointed a Committee to consider the proposals of the Aerial League, for the creation of Territorial Companies, specially trained for the defence of seaports, against an attack by airships. The League's assistance is dependent upon the War Office granting facilities for the establishment of a Technical College for the training of aeronauts.

CENTRAL PROVINCES FOREST SERVICE.

Re-organisation Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for the re-organisation of the Central Provinces Forest Service. The new arrangement adds two Imperial and eleven Provincial Officers to the existing cadre.

All the Provincial forest re-organisation schemes have now been sanctioned, excepting those for the Punjab and Madras, which are still pending.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

An iron mile post was found on the 12th instant on the line near Mallickpore Station, on the central section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, placed there to wreck the train. A train had evidently passed over it, as it was found cut in two.

NASIK SEDITION CASE.

Hearing Resumed.

At Nasik on Tuesday Mr. Jackson, District Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Ganesh Damoder Savarker stands charged with abetting the offence of waging war against the King, and with publishing seditious poems in Marathi.

Captain Rush, Inspector of Explosives, examined by Mr. Gole, Public Prosecutor, said: He had read the type-written document found in the accused's house. The chemicals referred in it were used for preparing explosives and the processes and formulæ given therein were very correct and detailed. The paper was practically a copy of the "explosives manual" found in the Maniktolla Garden at Calcutta. It would be possible for a person following the instructions to produce explosives that would be of practical use, even if he knew nothing about them beforehand. Witness imagined the work was by a Frenchman; the weights and measures were French.

Luxman Vasudeo Brahme, a Brahmachari, was the next witness examined. He was shown a letter in Marathi, purporting to have been signed by him and written by him to the accused. He said the signature was like his own but he could not say whether it was his own or not. The further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

The Viceroy will hold a Levee at Simla on the 24th proximo and the State Ball on the 28th idem.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Minority Representation.

At a meeting of the All-India Moslem League at Aligarh, presided over by Mr. Syad Ali Imam, Barrister-at-Law, Bankipur, on Tuesday the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The All-India Moslem League offers its grateful thanks to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India for his assurance that the demands of the Mahomedans to elect their own representatives at all stages and for a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength will be met in full.

(2) That in the opinion of the All-India Moslem League, full, adequate and effective representation of the Mahomedans cannot be secured without providing for them by special electorates composed entirely of Mahomedan votes such a number of seats as may be due to them on a numerical basis and also by securing for them by a similar electorate a moiety of the seats to which they are entitled on the grounds of their political importance, reserving the other half to be filled in by the participation of the Mahomedans in the election by general electorates; that the League strongly urges upon the Government that the primary election of the Mahomedans should be through their special electorates above referred to and that their participation in the general elections should only be for the purpose of supplementing their election in respect of a portion of their claim based on grounds of political importance.

THE COUNCILS BILL.

(3). That this meeting deplores the rejection of Clause III of the Indian Councils Bill by the House of Lords as this mutilation will materially take away from the value of the reforms inaugurated by the said Bill and that this meeting trusts that the House of Lords will restore the said Clause when the Bill comes before it for the final reading.

(4). The All-India Moslem League views with anxiety the statement of Lord Morley who was pleased to observe that now Mahomedans had a full share in the High Courts. The League respectfully points out that still the Mahomedans have not their due share even in the important High Courts and Chief Courts, such as Bombay and Burma.

(5) That this meeting heartily congratulates the Hon. Mr. Sinha on his elevation to the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

(6) That, while this meeting rejoices at the admission of an Indian into the Executive Council of the Viceroy, it nevertheless views with great disappointment the decision of the Secretary of State not to allot two such seats, reserving one of them exclusively for an Indian Mahomedan.

(7). That this meeting puts on record its deepest sense of regret at the hostility displayed by certain sections of the non-Moslem population of the country against Mahomedan claims regarding the reforms and looks upon such hostility as impolitic, short-sighted, unfortunate and calculated to injure the best interests of India and Indians generally.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

(8). The All-India Moslem League is in absolute accord with the proceedings of the huge Mahomedan demonstration held at Lahore on Thursday the 8th April, 1909, in support of the case of Urdu and believes that the reopening of the long-settled language question in the Punjab has created a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of the Mussulmans of India and is sure to create very undesirable feelings of hostility between the different communities.

(9). The All-India Moslem League begs leave to draw the attention of the Government of India and the Provincial Government to the text book committee and respectfully requests them to enquire into the adequacy or otherwise of the representation of Mussalmans in the aforesaid committee.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Morea" April 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Morea," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, (Friday) brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Breed, Miss Alice
Baker, Mr A W
Bowdon, Mr T
Bayes, Mr Douglas
Carter, Mrs M
Cox, Mrs H
Cick, Capt J D
Duckett, Mr J
Dermott, Dr
Fisher, Miss A R
Fairclough, Mr and Mrs and 2 infts
Firth, Miss E
Mathew, Mrs A
Naylor, Capt H W
Pattison, Lt J
Slade, Rear Admiral E W
Steer, Miss E A
Stowell, Mr C
Tremlett, Mr W
Watenfield, Mr S S
Walte, Mrs W
Warre, Lt P A
Wardrop, Mrs A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adler, Mr E
Benyon, Miss
Dunbar, Mr L G
Hill, Mr Arthur
Hornby, Mr J W
Hoar, Miss E
Haig, Miss L
Hamilton, Miss
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence
Lazard, Mr J
Lamb, Mr W N
Lomex, Mr C
Leaky, Mr
Murray, Major V
Monteath, Mr and Mrs R G
O'Malley, Mr C A G
Pont, Mr L V
Riley, Mr R C
Shaw, Miss A M
Sarr, Mr B L
Sollyblank, Mr J A
Spence, Mr
Spence, Hon Mrs
Sykes, Major C A
Weekes, Staff Pay Mr V N
Withers, Mr H H

FROM BRINDISI.

Boyd, Mr L
Mackenzie, Mr D L

FOR KARACHI.

Bellasis, Mrs E S
Bellasis, Miss
Hatfield, Miss
Holland, Dr H T
Hamilton, Major J G
James, Mrs and infts
Kattenbury, Mr
Keen, Mrs F S and 2 infts
Mickichan, Mr D N
Quinlan, Mrs and infts
Slaughter, Mrs
Thomas, Mr R

FOR COLOMBO.

Evans, Mr B
McCouchey, Mr D G

FOR PENANG.—Fuieg, Mons T

FOR SINGAPORE.

Atkins, Mr E R
Nicholson, Mr J R
Sleat, Mr

FOR BANGKOK.

Hornby, Mr J W
Verdon, Mr and Mrs P J

FOR HONGKONG.

Slade, Mr M
Wodehouse, Mr B P

FOR SHANGHAI—Butterworth, Mr H T

FOR ADELAIDE—Treiba, Mr Herman

FOR SYDNEY.

Hargreaves, Mr F P H
Hooper, Mr S C
Heidsieck, Mr C M
Lawler, Mr J L

FOR WELLINGTON.

Healey, Mr and Mrs
Wall, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Praga," April 15.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Praga," from the Victoria Dock No. 7 to-day. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 6 p.m. Deck passengers and ayahs must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4 p.m.:—

Arnold, Col. P.
Bretscher, Mr. E.
Breul Mr. A.
Coupland, Mr. R. E.
Dobrowohl, Mr. and Mrs. F. nad infant.
Daubek, von Ritter, The Hon and Mrs.
Doyle, Miss.
Foley, Mrs. C. and child.
Falk, Revd. C.
Fowler, Miss.
Fuelep, Mr. R. G.
Grant, Major and Mrs. J. W.
Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Heberlein, Mr. and Mrs. H., 2 children and infant.
Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C.
Hunter, Lt. R. G. P.
Homrigh, van, Mr. and Mrs.
Jones, Miss C.
Kriencke, Mr. H.
Lambropoulos, Mr. and Mrs.
Lang, Revd. and Mrs. W. F.
Lambert, Miss.
Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. S.
Lambert, Master.
Long, Mr C L
Merritt, Mr M L
Meek, Lt-Col James
Marx, Revd and Mrs H B
Mabbett, Mr W P
Morwitz, Mr A
Melbye, Mr E H
Noth, Mrs A H
Norbury, Capt
Paxton, Miss
Peiniger, Mr Gerh
Snaith, Mr L F
Shepherd, Lt C F
Sparling, Lt S J B
Schneider, Miss
Tanner, Col J A
Tilemann, Mr and Mrs R and child
Tubbs, Revd U H
Unruh, Revd and Mrs 4 children and infant
Watton, Lt-Col and Mrs E W
Woodside, Lt
Weber, Mr John
Yeats Brown, Lt

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 49-51 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the directors' report:—"Your directors beg to wait on you with their report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908. The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 67,472-5-7, including Rs. 256-8-6, brought forward from the last year. After deducting the agents' minimum commission, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 15,841-9-0 interest amount credited at 6 per cent per annum to the reserve fund account, there remains Rs. 41,630-12-7. Your directors propose to withdraw from the equalization of dividend fund account Rs. 48,000. The amount thus available is Rs. 89,630-12-7, which your directors purpose disposing of as follows:—To dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 48,000; to machinery depreciation fund Rs. 41,630-12-7: total Rs. 89,630-12-7. Your directors record with deep regret the death of their colleague Dr. Sidney Smith."

The directors' report and audited accounts made up to 31st December 1908 were adopted and a dividend of Rs. 6 per share was declared. Messrs Gordhandas Khatau and Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia were elected directors and Messrs Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner and Hormusji Nusserwanjee Gheesta were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 8 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. A. G. Dovey presided.

The following report was adopted and it was resolved to dispose of all books, accounts, vouchers, and documents both of the Company and of the liquidators.

"Agreeably with the Resolutions passed by you at the meeting held on the 9th day of June 1908, and subsequently confirmed on the 24th day of June 1908, we assumed charge, on the latter date of the Company's affairs. We have now the pleasure to submit to you the final accounts, also a statement of account for the period previous and up to the date we assumed control, viz. 24th June 1908. The balance standing to the credit of the Company on that date, and which we took charge of, was Rs. 2,46,470-10-1. After realising the assets, and paying off the liabilities, we were able to declare four distributions of Rs. 200, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, and Rs. 7-9 per share, respectively making in all Rs. 397-9-0 per share, which will be considered very satisfactory."

THE SASSOON S. AND W. COMPANY.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. A. G. Dovey, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The directors' report stated: "The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report, audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 2,85,756-13-8, including Rs. 78,088-3-6, the balance brought forward from last year. This result, the directors trust, will be considered satisfactory, and they propose to appropriate the above sum as follows:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share free of income tax, Rs. 1,35,000; to be carried to machinery depreciation fund for depreciation of machinery, Rs. 70,000; to set aside for erection of an additional floor over winding, warping and sizing departments, Rs. 45,000; to be written-off for fire appliances Rs. 7,487-11-5; to pay bonus to the office and mill establishments, Rs, 4,500; to be carried forward, Rs. 23,769-2-3—total Rs. 2,85, 756-13 8.

Mr. S. M. Moses on retiring from India tendered his resignation in March last, and the directors placed on record their appreciation of his valuable assistance in the management of the Company's affairs during the long period he was connected with it. The directors extremely regret to report the death of their esteemed colleague Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna. They also placed on record their keen sense of the loss the Company had sustained by his death, as he had rendered valuable service by his able and intelligent co-operation."

The directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared. Messrs. A. G. Dovey and S. E. Shellim who retire by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Coover jee Mody and Nowrojee Eduljee Settna were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

VISHNU COTTON MILL.

A meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding.

The directors' report stated:—"Your directors have the pleasure to submit their report with the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1908. Shares.—Since your directors' last report a call of Rs. 100 per share has been made, which was payable by March 31st. Mill Building.—Good progress has been made with the building of your mill. The walls of the main building, which consist of a ground floor and two upper storeys, have been carried to the level of the first floor and the iron work of the ground floor is now in course of erection. The loom shed walls have been completed to a height of about 11 feet and the erection of the pillars is being proceeded with. The chimney has been built up to road level. Generally the work is being energetically pushed on and your directors hope to have the buildings ready to receive machinery by the latter part of this year. Engines, boilers and machinery.—Your directors have placed contracts for the engines, boilers and gearing with Messrs. Hicks Hargreaves and Co., delivery to be completed by the end of the current year. They have also placed orders with Messrs Platt Bros. and Co., Ld, for 32,460 ring spindles and 770 looms with all the necessary preparatory machinery, shipment of the machinery to commence about October next. Your machinery having been purchased at a time when trade was very quiet, your directors venture to think that you have secured very favourable terms. Your directors regret that one of your auditors Mr. C. L. Weber died in February. They have appointed Mr. W. Lang in his place, and this appointment requires your confirmation. Retiring Directors.—Two of your Directors, Messrs Naranji Dwarkadas and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, retire by rotation, but are eligible for reelection. Auditors.—You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration."

The report was adopted and the resolutions as recommended were passed.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding.

The directors in their report stated:—"Your directors beg to lay before you their report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1908, showing a profit of Rs. 3,64,608 4-10 which with the previous balance of Rs. 6,307-11-2 amounts to Rs. 3,70,916. Out of this your Directors have set aside to the credit of:—Engine and Machinery account Rs. 1,30,000, building fund account Rs. 20,000, dividend fund account Rs. 40,000, and have written off to depreciation in furniture Rs. 2,688 4-9, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,78,227-11-3 available for distribution among the shareholders. Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a dividend of Rs. 60 and a bonus of Rs. 40 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,60,000, and to carry forward a sum of Rs. 18,227-11-3. Two hundred and sixty-six looms have been added since last year and your loom shed is now equipped with 779 looms. The mill buildings and machinery of your mill, and the stocks of cotton yarn, cloth, stores &c., at Sholapur and elsewhere are insured for Rs. 64,42,100. The profits and fixed charges have been insured at Lloyds for £25,000, the policy expiring on 14th June 1909. The directors regret that one of your auditors, Mr. C.L. Weber, died in February. They have appointed Mr. W. Lang in his place, and this appointment requires your confirmation. Two of your directors, Messrs Naranji Dwarkadas and R. H. Brooke, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report was adopted, and the resolutions as recommended were passed.

THE SUN MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Sun Mills, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, No. 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas presiding, when the Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of March 1909 were confirmed as Special Resolutions.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

CHINESE NEWS.

Peking March 20.

Many Hanlins and Censors, owing to their own backwardness in modern studies, have advocated to the Government the restoration of the antiquated system of literary examinations abolished a few years ago, but H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Comptroller-General of the Ministry of Education, is altogether opposed to the suggestion and ordered that such requests should be followed.

H. E. Hsu Shih chang has again urgently asked to be allowed to resign his appointment as President of the Yuchuanpu, and the Prince Regent is highly displeased. The Viceroy was ordered to repair to Peking immediately.

On receipt of the report of the appearance of some Japanese at Tungsha, Huichoufu, Kuangtung province, the Viceroy sent deputies to inquire into the matter and these have reported that the place is in the jurisdiction of Huichoufu, and is over 100 li from Honkong. Last year a large number of Japanese arrived there, drove away the fishing boats, pulled down the Ta Wang Miao temple for the erection of dwelling houses, made roads and planted the Japanese flag. Phosphorous is produced on the island, and the Japanese have made profits of over Tls. 1,000,000. There are now some thirty Japanese and forty or fifty Formosans residing there. The Viceroy has ordered a gunboat to proceed again to investigate the invasion.

H. E. Ch'ang Keng, Military Governor of Ili, has requested the Government for permission to construct a railway from Ili to Lanchou, the capital of Kansu. President Li, of the Yuchuanpu, however, is of opinion that it should be postponed till Lanchou has been connected by rail with other parts of China.

As Mongolia is rich in minerals and foreigners have been casting longing glances on it, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce contemplates forming a joint-stock mining company from subscriptions by Chinese merchants in China and abroad, so as to retain profitable enterprises in Chinese hands.

The Prince Regent intends to station confidential officials in all the provinces, who will be specially charged with reporting to his Highness on the officials and on administrative affairs.

Local rebels are again active in Shantung and the Government has ordered the Governor to quell them without delay.

A censor has memorialized the Throne suggesting that the prohibition against opium should be increased in severity, and secret emissaries should be deputed to every province to detect any violations of the interdict.

The German Minister in Peking has proposed that a postponement of ten years should be granted to China for the payment of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity, in view of her financial straits, which prevents her carrying out many reforms. It is hoped thereby to tide China over her difficulties, and it is said that the suggestion has the approval of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Government has announced to Chinese residents abroad that their sons will be granted free tuition if they are sent back to China to government schools for education.

A Chinese gunboat has again been to Tungsha, Kuangtung, to inquire of the fishermen into the circumstances in connexion with the Japanese landing lately reported. The officer gave the fishermen some dragon flags to be hoisted, and immediately returned to Canton to report to the Viceroy, who will communicate with Japanese authorities on the matter.

The Prince Regent is considering the possibility of making it a rule that all Imperial Kinsmen shall serve in the army for three years before taking up any public appointment.

The Waiwupu is looking up the archives of the Weihaiwei lease, preparatory to approaching the British Minister on the redemption of the territory.

The Waiwupu has conferred together and agreed to ask permission of the Throne to open Haichow, on the coast of Kiangsu, as a commercial port to forestall foreign demands.

The Prince Regent intends to reinstate ex-Grand Councillor Ch'u Hungchi in office and the Grand Council is at a loss to know the motive.

Members of the Big Sword Society are up in arms in Ts'aochoufu, Shantung. The Governor has dispatched troops against them and ordered due protection to be afforded to foreign missionaries and their property.

The Government has telegraphed to Chinese Ministers abroad to study and report on the recruit systems in foreign countries, for the benefit of China in recruiting troops for the new army.

Imperial instructions have been issued to the Chinese Ministers in London and Berlin to study the Navy systems in those two countries and also their methods of offence and defence.

The Waiwupu has replied to the British Minister refusing to grant an extension to the Shanghai Settlements.

It has been decided to depend mainly on the increase of duty (while abolishing likin) in order to make up for the deficit in opium duties, so as not to cause other vexations to the people.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg to protest to Russia against the unlawful actions of Russian officials at Harbin.

The Military Governor at Hsining has reported to the Peking Government that the Dalai Lama was about to proceed to Russia through Kokonor and Chinese Turkestan. The Regent replied that the Dalai should not be permitted to go on this excursion.

H. E. Sir Liang Ch'eng has telegraphed to Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung and the Ministry of Posts and Communications tendering the resignation of his Presidency of the Canton section of the Yueh-Han Railway.

Reports have reached Peking that some rebels on the borders of Yunnan province recently engaged the French troops. The Government commanded H. E. Wang Cheng-ya, Judicial Commissioner of Kueichou, to proceed to the district and restore order.

Much anxiety is felt by the Ministry of Posts and Communications over the dullness in the sale of railway bonds on account of the small profits they yield.

H. E. Chao Erh-feng, Resident in Tibet, has been denounced, and the Manchu General in Chengtu has been commanded to investigate the charges. The General deputed the Chienchang Taotai, Huang Fing-kim to institute inquiries, and it is reported that the Government intends to place H. E. Chao by Taotai Huang.

Prince Su and President Tieh Liang propose to issue general instructions to recall the commanders and officers who were in the Navy before the Chino-Japan War for employment in the new Navy now in course of organization.

As Prince Ching has urgently asked permission to resign from the Grand Council, the Regent is treating him with more consideration, and refers to him for decision on all affairs in regard to Manchuria. Railways, mining, educational and constitutional matters are placed in the hands of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, while the Regent himself disposes of appointments and dismissals.

The Grand Council has dispatched a long telegram of several hundred words to ex-Councillor Yuan Shih-kai through the Governor of Honan with regard to his alleged defalcations during his tenure of office as Viceroy of Chihli.

The Waiwupu has obtained the co-operation of the Diplomatic Corps to forbid the smuggling of arms into China.

H. H. the Prince Regent disapproves of the one tael coins and is considering the adoption of a gold standard and minting gold coins for currency. The Commission of Constitutional Reform has drawn up a new constitution for the metropolitan government.

The Government is in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy at Nanking reporting that he has information that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has 10,000 rifles in his possession in Japan, which rifles he is taking steps to smuggle into China through Burma, and that he has given the necessary orders to the different provincial authorities to take due precautions to thwart Dr. Sun's revolutionary designs.

THERE is a most interesting collection of relics of England's wooden walls at the Admiralty shipbreakers, Messrs. Castles, at Millbank. "In their show-room are the two stern figures of 'Atlas' taken from the Fighting Temeraire—the subject of Turner's famous picture in the National Gallery—which was broken up in 1838," says the "Telegraph." "They now form the side supports of a large mantelpiece of remarkable interest. The inlaid portion is old oak from the ill-fated Royal George, and the main part mahogany from the Royal Albert, one of the last three-deckers built at Woolwich, which was launched in the presence of Queen Victoria in 1856 and broken up in 1884."

BY THE WAY

THE BOLDNESS OF THE ROBIN.

A clerical correspondent of the "Scotsman" supplies another instance of the boldness of the robin. He writes: On a recent Sunday morning I conducted service in an asylum. On my way to the institution I wondered whether my fluffy, fearless chorister of last winter would attend. I had missed him hitherto, and feared some mischance had befallen. To my delight, there he was on the upper bar of the window-sash, just a little down from the top; and as we began to sing down he darted to the floor in front of the reading desk and poured forth his silver treble with throbbing joy. On the giving out of the text he returned to his perch, and remained silent till the parting Paraphrase brought him back once more to render with full heart his gladsome song. But the robin often shows entire confidence in human kindness, and its confidence is seldom misplaced.

MUMMY-COFFIN WOOD.

A query has been addressed to Kew as to the wood used for mummy-coffins in Egypt, which was stated by the correspondent to be that of sycamore. Some pieces of mummy-coffin wood were presented to Kew in 1875 by Mr. H. H. Calvert, H. M. Consul at Alexandria, and, later, specimens of the wood of "Ficus sycomorus" were forwarded from Egypt by Dr. Schweinfurth. The microscopic structure of these specimens has been compared in the laboratory, and we learn from the "Bulletin" that there is no reason to doubt that the mummy-coffins referred to were made from the wood of "Ficus sycomorus"—the sycamore-fig.

FOR GOLFERS IN FRANCE.

The "Ladies' Field" gives a useful little dictionary of golfing terms in the French language, which should be found of value to golfers sojourning in that country. While it is not at all necessary, it seems, for the golfer who visits France to speak the language, a knowledge of the technical terms is always useful. Among the principal of these are the following: Bunker, "banquette;" cadie, "caddette;" course, "parcours;" foursome, "partie-double;" hole, "trou;" penalty, "amende;" putting-green, "pelouse;" tee, "de;" and club, "crosse." With regard to the correct French for expressing one's feelings when badly bunkered, this can best be learned on the spot.

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

Renewed operations have commenced in connexion with the Cape to Cairo Railway. At present the terminus of the northern line is at Broken Hill, the centre of a mining district some 380 miles north of the Zambesi River. The chief engineer of the railway has just left England last to commence operations for the extension of the railway northward from Broken Hill, and large quantities of permanent way material are now being sent forward from home. The completion of the railway from the Cape to Cairo is so far realised that only a gap of 600 miles exists over which one has to find transport other than by rail or steamer.

THE LINCOLN RACES.

It is fitting that the flat-racing season should open at Lincoln, which is one of the oldest racing centres in England. As long ago as 1617, we read in Nichol's "Progresses of James I.," there was "a great horse-race on Lincoln Heath for a cupp, where his Majesty was present, and stood on a scaffold the citie had caused to be set up, and withall caused the race, a quarter of a mile long, to be raled and corded with ropes and hoopes on both sides, whereby the people were kept out and the horses that rouned were seen faire." The Lincolnshire Handicap, never fails to attract an enormous crowd.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.

The French postal system was inaugurated in the reign of Louis XI., but the first Director-General was appointed by Louis XIV. He farmed the office paying a million francs a year for the privilege. This method continued until the Revolution, when the farmer was abolished and the control was given to ten managers elected by universal suffrage. That plan did not work very satisfactorily, and the office of Director-General was revived under the Consulate. The office of Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, held by M. Simyan, was first created in 1877, abolished in 1878, and revived again ten years later.

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S LATEST TOUR.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who on Saturday passed through Bombay en route to the Kara Korum Range on a mountain-climbing expedition, has long been known as a fearless explorer. His first feat was the ascent of Mount St. Elias, on the far borders of Canada and Alaska, a mountain some 18,000ft. high. Then followed an attempt to reach the North Pole—an attempt which the Duke had however to abandon owing to having been severely frost-bitten. Next came an expedition to the Blue Mountains of Equatorial Africa, on his return from which he received a cordial welcome by King Edward at the Royal Geographical Society.

THE PORTUGUESE RIVIERA.

Of late the Portuguese Riviera has been attracting more attention that usual, and its attractions are extolled in the "Woman at Home" for April by Mr. G. Macara. The winter climate of the district, we are told, is better than that of any other well-known resort on the Continent of Europe; it is more equable and reliable. Frost and snow are unknown. The reason for this is not far to seek. It is situated at the extreme south-west corner of Europe, 300 miles farther south than the French and Italian Rivieras, and being on the shores of the Atlantic, enjoys the full benefit of the Gulf Stream, which cannot be said of the other quarters named.

LIFE ON THE RIVIERA.

Mr. Macara pictures a typical day's round on the Riviera in midwinter—that is, in January: The night the two panels which form the bedroom window are left wide open, allowing the balmy breezes from the sea to waft into the room without let or hindrance. This of itself is delightfully soothing and health-giving in its effect. In the morning you awake soon after seven o'clock. It is already bright day-light. The sun is just above the horizon. You go to the window balcony, and, leaning over, inhale with zest the fresh morning airs laden with the scent of eucalyptus, palms, and orange trees. Before you stretches the blue Atlantic with nothing between you and the Continent of America. Above is a cloudless sky.

ACCOMMODATION AND COMFORT.

The hotels at Mont Estoril are, we are further told, modern and first class. They are run on English lines adapted to some slight extent to the local requirements; the hotel people are thoroughly accustomed to the English language, and there are always Britishers enough in residence to ensure agreeable companionship. The terms are 10s. per day for the passing visitor, with about 25 per cent. less for a longer stay. English visitors bulk considerably among the winter residents. The saloon fare from London or Liverpool to Lisbon and back is about £10.

SLAVE-GROWN COCOA.

The "Spectator" publishes a list of firms, British and foreign, which have pledged themselves not to use the slave-grown cocoa of San Thome and Principe. The firms are:

Army and Navy Stores.
Cadbury Brothers.
Co-operative Wholesale Society.
Epps and Co.
Fry and Sons.
Rawntree and Co.
Stollwerck's.
Suchard.
Van Houten.

Messrs. Van Houten, by the way, say they do not buy and never have bought any cocoa emanating from the slave-affected areas. Fullers, Limited, make a statement to a similar effect. That the remaining British manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate will quickly follow the example set them the "Spectator" cannot doubt.

PLAYING on the bank of the Royal Canal at Leixlip, co. Dublin, a child named Hickey fell into the water. The father, although unable to swim, plunged into the canal, and got into difficulties. His shouts brought his wife to the spot, who managed to drag the child out in safety. She was, however, unable to save her husband, who was drowned before her eyes.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE PANIER FASHION.

The sudden cold of March has delayed the final introduction of the early spring fashions, writes our lady correspondent in London and, instead of the delicate fabrics which have been made ready, fur coat and wraps of various kinds are still compulsory. That the panier has actually been accepted there is now no doubt, and some of the best houses are making frocks with them. These are frequently in mousseline de soie and other transparent fabrics. The effect is strengthened by a sash of wide ribbon. That the panier is still a little before its time I need hardly say. However, for those who are selecting their gowns for the beginning of May this new style must be taken into account. The Greek dalmatic is still patronished, and will remain in favour for a long time. It is far too good a design to be discarded after a mere essay, and the many ways of adapting it make it specially suitable to hold the attention of even the most fickle of women.

THE SHAWL IN FAVOUR.

It is some time now since I was in a position to indicate the return of the shawl to favour. With early Victorian tendencies this was bound to come, and as it was in former times a mere application of the scarf of the women of the Directoire to the exigencies of a climate more rigorous and to the needs of women who were naturally of a character more reserved, so now the early Victorian scarf once more succeeds a period of Directoire dressing. Even last summer it was worn in Paris in all its useful adaptability and pliable softness. This season something a little different will be correct, for a really fashionable woman does not care to appear in anything that has even the semblance of having become popular. There are shawls which were at one time worn in Hungary, and it is these the fashion leaders are eagerly seeking out and using. They resemble the Spanish shawl somewhat, but a connoisseur could easily detect the difference. Both designs are adaptations from the Oriental covering, and are composed of crepe from the East. The rich colouring of the design is similar, but the Hungarian has some thing distinctive about it which prevents it from bring included in the category of the Spanish shawls of last season.

THE PELERINE.

With the panier is bound to arrive the pelerine, and even now some of the advance fashions indicate the bent of taste. An Empire gown of brocade, or even if alternate stripes of brocade and lace, is worn under what is called an overdress of velvet. This forms wide capes at the shoulders, caught with two large buttons behind, and from these falling to the very hem of the dress behind, leaving the front open, save for a fichu of the folded velvet. Encrusted embroidery in gold or silver stiffens the edge all round, and at times even sleeves of the velvet add to the comfort of the overdress. More Early Victorian are little coats made of silk, either glace or Ottoman, and intended for wear over light summer frocks. These are made either black or coloured, but a feature of them is the short waist, accentuated with two large buttons. In front they cross over, pelerine or fichu fashion, or the ends may simply be thrown loose. Embroidery finishes the front, a very special design being wheels in coloured silk and tinsel, but right round the coat and following the open sides, which are cut in panels, is a narrow ruche, sometimes pinked at the edge.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Thunder-storms have occurred in nearly all the parts of the country, but rain has been nearly confined to Burma and Northeast India, the chief falls were Mergui and Diamond Island, one and a half inches; Toungoo, two; Kyaukpyu, half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Calcutta and Saugor Island, half; Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri, one; Balasore and Trivandrum, one and a half; and Pendra and Murree, half. Light to moderate clouds extend over nearly the whole country.

Humidity is approximately normal, except over the Deccan, where the air is drier than usual. Temperature is low in the regions of rainfall and over the greater part of the Punjab; elsewhere it is normal.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are probable in most parts of the country, especialy in the North-East of India.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

A slight local shock of earthquake was recorded and felt at Simla, at 8 hours 38 minutes, this morning. Its origin is apparently about 120 miles from Simla.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has again appeared in the south-west Punjab but skies have cleared generally elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is normal in the eastern districts but is 7 deg. to 13 deg. in defect over the rest of the division; the minimum is now normal or in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in the southern districts but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Dust-storms and thunder-storms have been general and have caused a reduction in temperature which is now lower than usual during the day at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal in Sind and in slight excess at most stations in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division but the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now normal round the Gulf of Cambay and only in slight defect elsewhere; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole area. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen but the maximum is still low in the south-eastern districts; the minimum is now normal nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air, and while day temperature is normal night temperature continues in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue lightly clouded in Hyderabad but are generally clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now generally normal.

General Remarks.—Dust-storms have been general in the United Provinces but no precipitation has occurred there. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in he Central Provinces. Cloud has increased also in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely except for a few thunder-storms in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Japanese Financial Commission informs Reuter that the Japanese Government has decided to redeem the second series of the Exchequer bonds to an amount of Yen 20,000,000.

THE congregation of the Holy Office has issued a decree of major excommunication (says Reuter) against the priest Romo Murri, who stood and was elected Deputy of the Christian Democratic Party at the last Italian election.

AN explosion occurred in the danger building at Woolwich Arsenal owing to the combustion of an ounce of cordite. No one was injured, but a large and expensive gyrodyne, in which the cordite was being manipulated was blown to pieces.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A RAILWAY KING.

Mr. E. H. Harriman, the American "railway king," who has just contradicted the rumours that he intends to retire from business, is one of the most interesting of the New World money magnates. His father was a clergyman in New Jersey, with an income that many clerks would despise, and yet to-day the son is many times a millionaire, and the head of thousands of miles of American railways. As a boy he was always studious, and thought more of work than pleasure or appearance. "Harriman doesn't care a cent. for clothes," his friends used to say, and his disregard of net dress is still one of his leading characteristics. On completing his education, he began his business career as a clerk in a stockbroker's office. A lucky financial venture landed him on his feet, as it were, and from that time onward his progress was well maintained. His interest in railways did not come until much later, but so successful has he been that a leading New York journal once referred to him as "perhaps the most powerful individual in the United States, not even excepting the President." In appearance Mr. Harriman is short, and of a nervous and fussy demeanour.

HIS LOVE OF CHILDREN.

Like all millionaires, Mr. Harriman has been criticised almost to death, but whatever has been said of him, all are agreed that his fondness for children is a noble point in his character. He spends large sums every year on Christmas trees for the county children near his estate at Arden, and he has erected a boys' club which cost fifty thousand pounds. His fondness for his sons and daughters, too, amounts almost to a passion, and although he has been disliked on account of his financial transactions, everyone admits that he is an ideal husband and father.

A MASTER OF ROMANCE.

A novelist of whom we have heard far too little of late is Mr. Stanley Weyman, whose "Count Hannibal" was produced at Bristol by Mr. Oscar Asche last week. Like many other successful authors, Mr. Weyman was intended for the Bar, and he was "called" in 1881. But after a few years he gave up the law and turned his attention solely to literature. As a writer of the romantic novel he has few equals, and his delightful "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe" will long remain classics of their kind. Mr. Weyman is a great believer in the value of romance in the lives of the young. "I plead for cultivation of the romantic spirit in boys," he once said, "by impressing upon them the picturesque facts of history." "Apropos" of his above-mentioned work, "A Gentleman of France," by the way, Mr. Weyman once received a letter from a lady who was anxious to prove her descent from the wholly imaginary hero.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Romance owes so much to Mr. Weyman that it would be strange if adventures had never fallen his way. On one occasion, indeed, he had a very exciting experience. While travelling in the South of France with his brother some years ago, the pair unwittingly crossed the Spanish border and entered a village where there was great commotion owing to a rumoured Carlist rising. The popular author and his brother were looked upon as spies, and were arrested. In spite of their expostulations, they were not released until they had been taken by armed soldiers to the British Consulate some miles away.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Lord Chesterfield, who celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday last week is credited with being the best-looking and best-groomed man in Society. His good looks he owes to his mother, who was one of the "handsome Hays" of Haystoun, and who still retains much of her former beauty and charm. A famous ancestor of his, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1744, is still remembered in Dublin by the Phœnix Monument, which he erected in the Phœnix Park, depicting the phœnix rising from its ashes. Another ancestor was George Philip, the seventh earl, who died in 1871 of a disease which so nearly proved fatal to the King, then Prince of Wales, and which he and the Prince were said to have contracted at the same time.

A COUNTESS AS COMPOSER.

Susan Countess of Malmesbury is a composer of most delightful songs, and four of them (French chansonnettes) were sung the other day at the Kensington High School, where she was distributing prizes and certificates. The Countess was dressed in black, with a superb sable cape and small black hat. The four exquisite little songs of her composition were rendered by the small children of the junior classes, in costume, and were clearly the success of the entertainment. Perhaps, no one in the audience enjoyed the children's singing better than the Countess herself.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has been so much in the public eye lately owing to the discussion on the Navy, is a Cabinet Minister who has come rapidly to the front. A Londoner by birth, he was educated at King's College, and later on went to Cambridge where he distinguished himself not less in oarsmanship than in learning. In 1887 he was called to the Bar, and was defeated as a Parliamentary candidate five years later. In 1895, however, he was elected as member for North Monmouthshire, and quickly showed himself as a man to be reckoned with. His first important post was as Secretary to the Treasury and when Mr. Birrell left the Board of Education he took that Minister's place. Last year he succeeded Lord Tweedmouth as First Lord of the Admiralty. In spite of his heavy work, Mr. McKenna still manages to indulge in an occasional spell on the river, and he is one of the most spruce and athletic-looking of politicians.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Some time ago, an amusing incident happened to Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons. He was arguing in favour of the Government's Old Age Pension scheme of five shillings for people living alone, and three shillings and ninepence for old people living together. "It is relatively cheaper," he said, "for two persons living together than for one." As it was only a few days previously that Mr. McKenna had led his bride to the altar, the House was delighted with this remark, and a Labour member shouted out, "Well, "you" ought to know by this time!" Whereupon the House roared, and Mr. McKenna added with a blush: "Well I "hope" it will be cheaper."

A LABOUR MEMBER'S STORY.

Mr. Philip Snowden is quite one of the best orators in the Labour Party. A strong, powerful speaker, he is, moreover, blessed with a fund of humour, and his speeches are frequently spiced with some excellent stories. A short time ago, illustrating a point to the effect that Parliament only helps those that help themselves, Mr. Snowden told of a man who coveted a plump turkey belonging to his neighbour. He prayed long and earnestly, but without avail, that his neighbour's turkey might be sent into his backyard. Then he changed his prayer, and asked that he might be sent into the garden where the turkey was. And, curiously enough, says Mr. Snowden, the prayer was granted that very night.

COUNSEL'S RETORT.

The recent illness of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence recalls a graceful compliment paid him on one occasion during the hearing of a case which he was trying without a jury. He had given judgment for the plaintiff on a bill of exchange, but refused to grant interest, and the plaintiff's counsel was endeavouring to induce the judge to reconsider his decision in 'that particular, whereupon his lordship said, pointing to the jury-box, "If I had been there, you know you would not have got a penny of interest." "Ah!" replied counsel, "if your lordship had been here" (pointing to himself), "you would have persuaded the gentlemen there" (pointing to the jury-box), "that they ought to give the interest."

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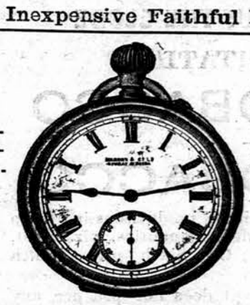

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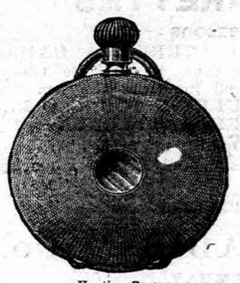

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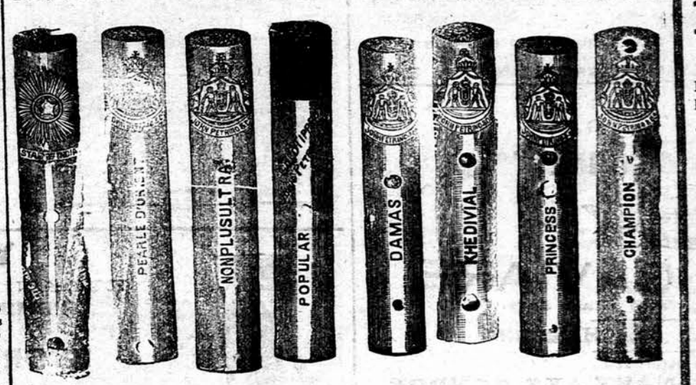

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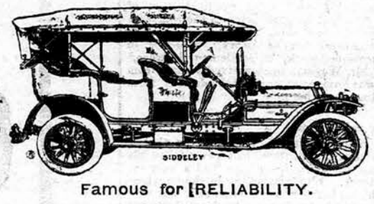

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